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ELECTIVE STUDY COURSES
FOR ADULT BIBLE CLASSES

The Liquor Problem

NORMAN E. RICHARDSON

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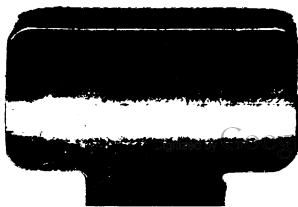
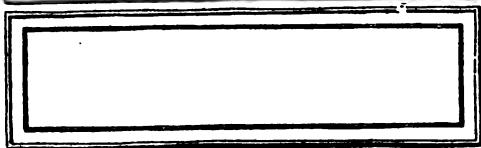
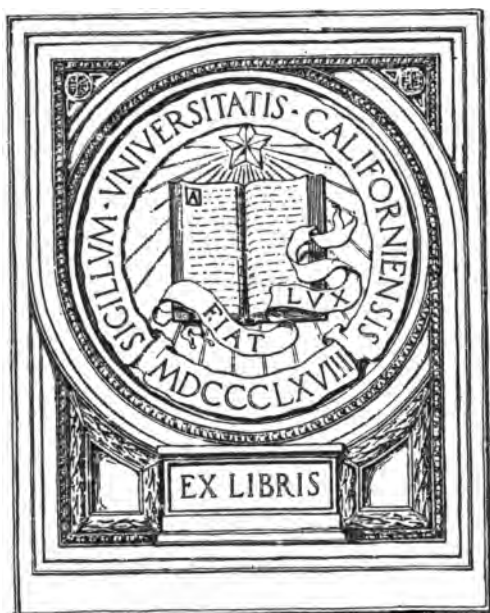
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**ELECTIVE STUDY COURSES
FOR ADULT BIBLE CLASSES**

The Liquor Problem

By
NORMAN E. RICHARDSON

In Collaboration with

The Scientific Temperance Federation, Cora Frances Stoddard, Secretary; The Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Deets Picket, Research Secretary; Harry S. Warner, Catherine Lent Stevenson, William E. Johnson, Arthur J. Davis, and others.

*Approved by the Committee on Curriculum of the Board
of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church*

Edited by
HENRY H. MEYER.

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INTRODUCTION

With the introduction of specialized courses of study and instruction into the Sunday schools, a new day has dawned for the churches of Christ in America. And the rising sun of that new day is already high above the horizon, when adult Bible classes are free to choose for themselves from a larger number of study courses planned and written with the interests and needs of adult groups especially in mind. This happily is the situation at present, with the number and variety of courses rapidly increasing.

Among the special interests that appeal most strongly to adult groups organized for study and service under the banners of the Christian church and its modern Sunday school are the burning social and community problems around which center the political and reform movements of our time. And among these the liquor problem, in its social and religious bearings, must continue to hold a central place until that glad day, now rapidly approaching, when the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall forever be forbidden throughout the length and breadth of our fair republic.

The course of study presented in this little textbook on The Liquor Problem is based on the principles set forth in the Bible passages presented in connection with the separate lessons. In its subject matter it presents the latest and most dependable conclusions of modern scientific inquiry concerning the physical and social evil effects of alcoholic beverages. The author, Norman E. Richardson, occupies the chair of religious pedagogy in the Boston University School of Theology, and is a member of the Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Chairman of its Committee on Curriculum. In the preparation of these studies in outline by the Committee on Curriculum Professor

Richardson had an influential part, and in preparing the lessons on the basis of this Committee outline he has availed himself of the resources of information and of the cooperation generously afforded by the leading temperance and social-welfare organizations of the country. Specific credit for this cooperation is given in the author's preface.

We commend this course on The Liquor Problem to organized adult Bible classes in the firm confidence that its study cannot fail to further an intelligent Christian attitude toward this gigantic evil of American community and national life. The course is arranged in a series of thirteen lessons intended to cover a period of three months of class study, but it may profitably be expanded to cover either four or six months at the option of the class. Similar courses on International Peace, Poverty and Wealth, and other kindred subjects are in process of preparation.

HENRY H. MEYER,
Editor Sunday School Publications.

Cincinnati, Ohio,
November, 1914.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

In the preparation of this course of lessons, the author has received valuable assistance from the Scientific Temperance Federation, Mrs. Emma L. Transeau having read the manuscript, carefully verifying all of the facts, and Miss Cora Frances Stoddard having prepared the material for the lessons on "The Effect of Alcohol on Race Welfare." The Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, through its research secretary, Mr. Deets Pickett, contributed many helpful suggestions. Mr. Harry S. Warner, whose book on "Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem" is a standard work on that subject, contributed the lesson on "The Social Phase of the Saloon," and Mr. Ernest H. Cherrington, editor of the "American Issue," the one on "An Amendment to the Constitution of the United States." Dr. W. Stewart Whittemore, M.D., Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, and Mr. William E. Johnson, were freely consulted in connection with the preparation of the lessons on "The Physical Effects of Alcohol," "Crime and the Liquor Traffic," and "How Drink Injures the Home." Many of the practical suggestions, pointing out "What Our Class Can Do," were offered by Mr. Arthur J. Davis, State Superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. Grateful acknowledgment of the assistance of Mr. Raymond F. Piper is also expressed.

The first suggestion that such lessons be prepared and introduced into the Sunday schools came from Mr. Philip A. Goold, then a student in Boston University. The first lesson was written by him.

If the adult Bible classes in large numbers spend three consecutive months in studying the facts concerning this gigantic evil and do their part in hastening the adequate ratification of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, the prayer of the author will have been answered. Let us put an anti-liquor party in power!

NORMAN E. RICHARDSON.

Boston University, August 17, 1914.

LESSON I

THE MAGNITUDE AND SERIOUSNESS OF THE LIQUOR PROBLEM

THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

O Jehovah, thou God to whom vengeance belongeth,
Thou God to whom vengeance belongeth, shine forth.
Lift up thyself, thou judge of the earth:
Render to the proud *their* desert.
Jehovah, how long shall the wicked,
How long shall the wicked triumph?
They prate, they speak arrogantly:
All the workers of iniquity boast themselves.
They break in pieces thy people, O Jehovah,
And afflict thy heritage.
They slay the widow and the sojourner,
And murder the fatherless.
And they say, Jehovah will not see,
Neither will the God of Jacob consider.
Consider, ye brutish among the people;
And ye fools, when will ye be wise?
He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?
He that formed the eye, shall he not see?
He that chastiseth the nations, shall he not be correct,
Even he that teacheth man knowledge?
Jehovah knoweth the thoughts of man,
That they are vanity.
Blessed is the man whom thou chastenest, O Jehovah,
And teachest out of thy law;
That thou mayest give him rest from the days of adversity,
Until the pit be digged for the wicked.
For Jehovah will not cast off his people,
Neither will he forsake his inheritance.
For judgment shall return unto righteousness;
And all the upright in heart shall follow it.
Who will rise up for me against the evil-doers?
Who will stand up for me against the workers of iniquity?
—Psalm 94. 1-16.

THE LIQUOR PROBLEM

For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh; for these are contrary the one to the other; that ye may not do the things that ye would. But if ye are led by the Spirit, ye are not under the law. Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are *these*: fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, sorcery, enmities, strife, jealousies, wraths, factions, divisions, parties, envyings, drunkenness, revelings, and such like; of which I forewarn you, even as I did forewarn you, that they who practice such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.—Galatians 5. 17-21.

THE LESSON

The liquor business a power to be reckoned with

The liquor problem challenges the attention of every patriot, particularly if he prays: "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." A fulfillment of that prayer means, among other things, a State, a nation, a world without the evils which can be traced to the saloon. Men may hold different views as to the solution of the problem, but no man who looks thoughtfully at the facts can doubt the magnitude of the liquor traffic and the peril which it has become to American life. It involves large numbers of men, enormous quantities of raw materials, and vast sums of money. It affects the economic, social, and political life of all the people, and it is so organized as to use its influence and power to further its own definite purpose to increase its markets and profits.

Where it is sold

To appreciate the size of the business we must know something of the making and selling of liquor. There are approximately one hundred and seventy-five thousand places in the United States where liquor is sold, including saloons, restaurants, hotels, clubs, etc. Over thirty per cent of these places are saloons. They aggregate an owned and rented

capital of about \$1,000,000,000 and employ about two hundred thousand men.

A Titanic disaster

The Titanic carried down fifteen hundred and three people. But the liquor business destroys that number of men and women every eight days in the year. At least one man in every seven and one-half men who die in the United States loses his life as the direct or indirect result of drink.

Vice and poverty

Conditions in and around the average saloon, dance hall, summer resort, hotel bar, and liquor-selling cafe show that they breed vice as well as poverty. On this point the testimony of the liquor trade itself, as stated in the North American Wine and Spirit Journal, March, 1913, runs as follows: "Some of the drinking places found in nearly all the large cities are a blot upon American civilization. . . . Many depend upon the debauching of women as a source of indirect revenue."

Liquor making

There are in the United States twenty-three hundred and seventeen liquor-making establishments with a total capital of over \$770,000,000. Their economic importance is best shown by the number of wage-earners employed. It is shown in the "Abstract of the United States Census," 1910, that "in this respect the brewery industry ranks twenty-fifth among the industries listed and the distillery industry forty-third." This gives them a comparatively low place from the viewpoint of economic importance as is shown by the following table:

For each \$1,000,000 invested

Ladies' clothing industry employs....	1,180 workers
Men's clothing industry employs.....	870 workers

THE LIQUOR PROBLEM

Boot and shoe industry employs.....	884 workers
Lumber and timber products employ..	590 workers
Bread and bakery products employ....	454 workers
The average industry employs.....	358 workers
Liquor-making industry employs.....	81 workers

Liquor consumption

In the United States during the year ending June, 1912, 2,128,452,226 gallons of liquor were consumed, an average of 21.98 gallons for each man, woman, and child in the country, or about one hundred and twenty gallons for each average-sized family. Since a great many people do not drink at all, those who do must have consumed far more per capita and per family than this. It is alarming to notice the rate of increase of this consumption per capita. It was 4.17 gallons in 1840; 4.08 gallons in 1850; 6.43 gallons in 1860; 7.7 in 1870; 16.72 in 1890; 17.76 in 1900; 19.85 in 1905.

The cost of drink

A very conservative estimate of the direct annual cost of drink is \$1,750,000,000. Compare this with other expenditures:

- \$165,000,000 Church Expenditures, 1906.
- \$233,778,000 Potatoes (farm value).
- \$290,430,728 Panama Canal (up to November 1, 1912).
- \$426,250,434 Public Schools, 1910.
- \$654,804,624 United States Government Expenditures, 1912.
- \$737,876,000 Printing and Publishing, 1912.
- \$1,000,000,000 Iron and Steel, 1906.
- \$1,484,889,647 Cattle on Farms, 1910.
- \$1,750,000,000 Liquor Cost, 1911.

Wages and raw materials

What part of the money spent for liquor pays for wages and for raw material?

\$100 spent by the consumer for

Automobiles will pay in wages	\$23.10
and use up materials worth.....	62.50
Women's clothing will pay in wages.....	23.00
and use up materials worth.....	61.10
Men's clothing will pay in wages.....	20.70
and use up materials worth.....	57.90
Boots and shoes will pay in wages	20.60
and use up materials worth.....	69.60
Paper and wood pulp will pay in wages.....	17.20
and use up materials worth.....	69.80
Average industry will pay in wages.....	18.60
and use up materials worth.....	65.90
Malt and distilled liquors will pay in wages.....	8.90
and use up materials worth.....	26.80

The evidence is conclusive that neither the laborer nor the producer of raw material can afford to let the making of liquor replace the many industries which surpass it in per cent paid for labor and for raw material.

The indirect cost of drink

The magnitude and seriousness of the liquor business are seen in its indirect effects. In addition to the money paid over the bar, the liquor traffic "holds up" society in many other ways. One hundred and fourteen million five hundred thousand bushels of grain and forty-four million three hundred thousand gallons of molasses that might be used to satisfy normal demands for food are annually made into liquor. The strength and ability of about three hundred thousand men are wasted in making and selling intoxicants; and besides this they are needed to develop natural resources and to carry on beneficent industrial enterprises. The drinking man's highest mental and physical efficiency is impaired by this indulgence in alcoholic drinks. The moderate drinker's losses are from eight to ten per cent. Industrial

accidents, sickness, and death from this cause cut down the labor force of the community. Hospitals, poor-houses, insane asylums, and prisons are from ten to fifty per cent fuller because of alcoholics. Society is thus called upon to pay millions of dollars to support and care for the wretched products of the liquor business. This indirect cost exceeds \$1,000,000,000 annually, and is easily twice as great as the amount received by the national, city, and town governments from liquor licenses and taxes.

Policy of the liquor traffic

The allies of the liquor traffic are legion in number and are often found in the most unexpected quarters. The large number of men with whom the trade has business dealings (buying from them all kinds of commodities from grain and bottles to steam engines and fire insurance) are influenced to take sides with them. It appeals to them as "good business" to do so. The United States Brewers' Association has formed as many of these men as they can reach into "business men's associations" and leagues for political purposes. These organizations under different names in various States publish license campaign papers, send out literature, and hold rallies. The value of such work to the liquor interests is far greater because the ordinary citizen knows nothing of the true purpose and backing of these leagues. A typical letter sent out by such a body, The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association of New Jersey, clearly implies a boycott of the business man who fails to pay his dues:

"We are again calling upon you for your dues for membership in The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association of New Jersey. We are about preparing our yearly report to be presented to the members and brewers of the State, and we do not wish to hand in your name to the brewers as a delinquent member of the association. You are doing a yearly business with the brewing industry which is seeking to support itself

through this organization against the Anti-Saloon League."

Newspapers allies of the liquor traffic

With few exceptions the newspaper which publishes liquor advertisements is to be looked upon as an ally of the trade, for the large revenue from this source is promptly withdrawn whenever the editor prints news items or editorials which reflect unfavorably upon the traffic. In the spring of 1910 the Boston Herald was thus disciplined because of its advocacy of a temperance measure pending in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Municipal licenses as allies of the liquor traffic

New York City annually receives \$12,800,000 and Chicago \$7,000,000 from municipal licenses. One of the bad results of this system is the practical bribing of voters to favor "license" at the polls. The senior deacon of a Massachusetts church votes for license, saying, "How can our town pay its bills if we cut off this source of revenue?" Because of the indirect cost of the liquor business, the deacon's argument is "penny wise and pound foolish." But the point here is that he is a useful ally of the liquor interests.

Organizations allied to the liquor traffic

All over the country the trade has formed local, State, and national organizations, cooperating to guard its interests by educational campaigns and political activity. The most important national associations with which the smaller bodies are affiliated are

The National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association,
The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association,
The National Liquor League of the United States, and
The United States Brewers' Association.

Educational campaigns of liquor interests

Practically every liquor men's organization has a publicity department. The work of The United States Brewers' Association is typical of what is being done by other such bodies. The report of its publicity committee and a "Literary Treatment of the Liquor Question" take up more than half of their three-hundred-page year book for 1913. The same association publishes "The Text Book of True Temperance," which for more than three hundred and twenty pages pleads for the extended use of and sale of beer and light wines. It contains frequent errors and perversions of fact, and misinterprets many of the statistics which it does not misquote. Moreover, it has been sent free to a great many public libraries in cities and small towns as a trustworthy work on temperance. Even at the Boston Public Library it was accepted, catalogued, and placed on the shelves beside reliable volumes on the subject, until persistent remonstrance called attention to the errors it contained. It was finally removed, but it still remains in many libraries.

Political aggressiveness

This educational work is largely for political ends. The main objects of the organization of the "wet" forces are to get a license vote, elect men to office whom they can "influence," defeat unfavorable legislation, and secure favorable legislation. When Theodore Roosevelt was Police Commissioner of New York city, he said, "The most powerful saloon keepers controlled the politicians and the police, while the latter terrorized and blackmailed all other saloon keepers. If the American people do not control it, it will control them."

Use of attorneys and publicity bureaus

The work of the national liquor associations and leagues is shown in the following quotation from The Northwestern Liquor and Tobacco Journal:

"The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association and the National Brewers' Association employ high-salaried attorneys to protect their interests at the State Legislatures and in Congress. They maintain at great expense a publicity bureau, sending out tons of literature treating the economic side of the problem. They assess themselves thousands of dollars to defray this expense. Their respective political bureaus spend an untold amount of money to prevent drastic legislation."

The need of personal interest and united effort

The magnitude and danger of the liquor business are apparent. Its forces are moving forward together with a definite program of extension. The moral forces must also get together and move forward behind a definite program of equal magnitude if they are sincere and intelligent in their opposition to the saloon. The liquor traffic will end in America whenever the American citizens really want it to end, that is, whenever they are sufficiently in earnest to do something about it, not one minute before. The challenge comes to each man in the questions: "What are you going to do about it?" "To what extent do you feel an individual responsibility?"

The opinion of safe and intelligent leaders

Intelligent leaders in the fight against the Liquor Business have thus described it:

"The liquor traffic is national in its organization, character, and influence. It overflows the boundaries of States and refuses to be regulated or controlled. It is a federal evil; a national menace, too powerful for State authority, requiring national jurisdiction and treatment. It beggars the individual, burdens the State, and impoverishes the nation. It commercializes vice and capitalizes human weakness. It impairs the public health, breaks the public peace, and debauches the public morals. It intimidates and makes cowards of public men. It dominates parties and conventions. It cajoles, bribes, or badgers the makers, interpreters,

and administrators of law, and suborns the public press.

"It claims for itself a special right and privilege asserted by no other interest in all the land, however great or powerful; a right and privilege utterly incompatible with free government, the right and privilege to infract municipal ordinances at will, to violate and break legislative resolves and enactments, and to set aside the constitutional provisions of sovereign States, however solemn and sacred. Refusing all domestic regulation and control, it leaves the American people but two alternatives—the abject surrender of their inherent right of self-government or its national annihilation. Between such a choice free men cannot hesitate."

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

To what extent will liquor manufacturers and dealers develop their business if no opposition confronts them?

To what useful ends could the three hundred thousand men now employed in the liquor business be employed?

If a "hard drinker" should substitute coffee and water for alcoholic drinks, how much less would it cost him in a year?

What could he do with his savings?

Would the change be injurious to him in any way?

Would it be easier for him to remain temperate if there were no saloons?

What responsibility has a Christian man for the character of the public sentiment in his community relative to the saloon?

How could it be made profitable for newspapers to refuse liquor advertisements?

Suggest political plans for the extermination or curtailment of the liquor business: (1) in your community, (2) State, (3) nation.

Do the present liquor laws represent public sentiment on this question in your community?

How can that sentiment be elevated?

What is your answer to the Psalmist's question: How long shall the wicked triumph?

Can a man dominated by the spirit of Christ be engaged in the liquor business?

CLASS DISCUSSION

Bring out clearly these three points:

The magnitude of the liquor business: capital invested, men employed, raw material used, methods used for self-protection and development, vast sums of money spent by consumers, allies.

The nature of the liquor business: relation to poverty and vice, relative economic inferiority, indirect burdens placed upon the community and state, its physical, mental, and moral injury to the individual. Social and political corruption.

Ignorance, indifference, and lack of cooperation on the part of those voters who are responsible for public opinion and laws permitting this business to thrive. Ultimately the saloon or the nation must be overthrown.

WHAT OUR CLASS CAN DO

Find out how many saloons in our community are owned or controlled by brewers.

Find out how much money is invested in the liquor business: (1) in our community, (2) in our State. How much is spent for drink in our community? How much of this money leaves the community?

Investigate the influence of liquor advertisements upon the attitude of the local newspapers toward the liquor business.

NOTE: It is very important that a permanent committee be appointed to keep carefully, permanently, and systematically the facts brought out in the investigations made from week to week.

LESSON II

THE PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

And when he had brought him down, behold, they were spread abroad over all the ground, eating and drinking, and dancing, because of all the great spoil that they had taken out of the land of the Philistines, and out of the land of Judah. And David smote them from the twilight even unto the evening of the next day: and there escaped not a man of them, save four hundred young men, who rode upon camels and fled.—1 Samuel 30. 16, 17.

In the twenty and sixth year of Asa king of Judah began Elah the son of Baasha to reign over Israel in Tirzah, and reigned two years. And his servant Zimri, captain of half his chariots, conspired against him. Now he was in Tirzah, drinking himself drunk in the house of Arza, who was over the household in Tirzah: and Zimri went in and smote him, and killed him, in the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned in his stead.—1 Kings 16. 8-10.

And every man that striveth in the games exerciseth self-control in all things. Now they *do it* to receive a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible.—1 Corinthians 9. 25.

THE LESSON

The origin and nature of alcohol

Yeast is a microscopic plant. It is a fungus growth, not being able to make its own food like ordinary plants, but living upon the food materials of others. When the yeast plant comes into contact with sugar, it feeds upon it, changing the sugar in such a way that carbonic acid gas and alcohol are left in its place. If it were unable to throw off

this waste material, its vital processes would become clogged and death would result. In fermentation, yeast is the active agent. But when a bottle of cider or grape juice, for instance, has fermented until it contains twelve per cent of alcohol, the yeast plant dies, being poisoned by the waste material it has thrown off. Thus alcohol, like the excretions of lower plants and animals, is a poison to those of a higher order. It is present in malt and distilled as well as fermented liquors.

Is alcohol a stimulant?

Dr. Henry S. Williams, after long and careful observations upon the influence of alcohol, says:

"The traditional role of alcohol is that of a stimulant. It has been supposed to stimulate digestion and assimilation; to stimulate the heart's action; to stimulate muscular activity and strength; to stimulate the mind. The new evidence seems to show that, in the final analysis, alcohol stimulates none of these activities; that its final effect is everywhere depressive and inhibitory (at any rate as regards higher functions) rather than stimulative; that, in short, it is properly to be classed with the anesthetics and narcotics. The grounds for this view should be of interest to every user of alcohol; of interest, for that matter, to every citizen, considering that more than one thousand million gallons of alcoholic beverages are consumed in the United States each year."

A custom based on ignorance

It was while people were ignorant of the final and real effects of alcohol that this injurious custom of alcoholic drinking grew to such gigantic proportions. Through ignorance and error men have mistaken for real strength a feeling which to their temporarily blurred judgments seemed like that of strength. Dr. John J. Abel, of Johns Hopkins University, says that "both science and experience of life have exploded the pernicious theory that alcohol gives any persistent increase of muscular power. The disappear-

ance of this universal error will greatly reduce the consumption of alcohol among laboring men." Men have thought they were working faster, with greater accuracy, and better while those of sober judgment who watched them could detect a marked decrease in efficiency. The misinterpreted feelings due to alcohol have made possible the enormous growth of a really harmful custom.

This feeling further defined

What is supposed to be stimulation is the effect of the poison in paralyzing in part or in whole the higher centers of control whose function is to keep all the activities in coordination. The man who staggers may *feel* that he is making superb headway. His power to appreciate a lack of coordination in the movements of the muscles has been taken away. His feeling of elation may cause him to wear a smile on his face or even to boast of his happiness to every one he meets. But the cool, sober judgment of those who know condemns his conduct as pathetically ridiculous.

The narcotic effect of alcohol

The greatest effect of alcohol is registered in the central nervous system. The small amount contained in a glass or two causes the face to become somewhat flushed, leads one to talk more freely and to act as though at greater ease. Natural shyness or diffidence is gone, and in its place come boldness and loquacity. Greater confidence in both physical and mental ability is expressed. The former sense of propriety is lulled to sleep. The higher mental faculties that control the animal impulses become dull and ineffective. The self-restraint that is necessary in the conduct of a true gentleman or gentlewoman, the sensitive appreciation of the higher good, and the power to bring oneself into harmony therewith ebb away as the quantity of alcohol taken is increased. In its extreme effect upon these higher centers of self-control, debauchery and lewdness are seen. Intoxication may cause

one to think his actions heroic, for he judges them by his feelings. The sober man knows they are hellish.

Alcohol is the enemy of the blood

"If ordinary air, containing twenty per cent oxygen, is mixed with pure blood, ten per cent of the oxygen will disappear, but with five per cent of alcohol added to the blood only four per cent of the oxygen will be taken up. The blood is the home of the red and white corpuscles. The red corpuscles, little, flattened disks, only one thirty-two-hundredths of an inch in diameter, cause waste matter to be burned up, producing heat. The white corpuscles, or leucocytes, one twenty-five-hundredths of an inch in diameter, help to clean the body of waste matter and disease germs. If a pneumonia germ enters the body, the white blood corpuscles surround it and swallow it. Hence, they are called phagocytes, or cells which devour. They are assisted in fighting disease by substances in the blood which are poisonous to disease microbes. These substances are called opsonins. The amount of opsonins grows less in bad health. If the finger is cut, the 'matter' which appears in time is composed of the dead bodies of the white blood corpuscles which have been destroyed in fighting the germs of infection. The white blood corpuscles do not like poison, and when even small quantities of alcohol are taken, they are repelled, driven out of the blood vessels, and if the finger is cut, are unable to make their way through the flesh quickly. If they do make their way into the blood vessels again to fight disease germs, they are sluggish, unable to succeed, and sickness follows." It was found in the Pasteur Institute of Paris that in almost every case the failures to check the development of hydrophobia in persons sent to the Institute occurred in alcoholic patients."

Loss of the powers of discrimination

After thus showing the baneful effects which come to one

who uses a small amount of alcohol, Dr. W. Stewart Whittemore, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, goes on to say:

"If his indulgence in alcohol continues, his powers of discrimination are next impaired. He will invite any stranger that happens along to drink with him, and he will intrust his money and his belongings to this chance acquaintance as he would to his most intimate friend. In his increasing loquacity he will tell anything that happens to come into his mind, and in this way many a business secret or family skeleton has been betrayed. Distinctions between right and wrong fade out in his mind. A previously moral man will commit acts when in this condition which he would never think of doing ordinarily, and which he may regret deeply when sober. He may become suddenly quarrelsome or vicious to such an extent that he will strike those who are dear to him."

Description of the drunken state

At this stage the power of control of the muscles is seriously interfered with. The movements of arms and legs are uncertain and awkward. Gestures are exaggerated, the hand shakes as it reaches for the glass and the man is unable to stand steadily or walk straight. Sometimes a peculiar recklessness comes over the partially intoxicated man and he will attempt the most absurdly dangerous feats. A man in this condition was seen deliberately to take a hundred pound cake of ice and drop it down two flights of stairs. If anyone had chanced to walk through the hall below at that moment he would have been killed instantly.

"Eventually the man's speech becomes thick and incoherent, his powers of sight and hearing are impaired, and he sinks into a deep stupor which is frequently preceded by nausea and vomiting. In this stage the spinal cord shares in the depression which we have noted in the brain. The man slumps from his seat to the floor, limp and helpless, to sleep off the effects of the drug. If very large doses have been taken he may remain unconscious ten or twelve hours.

Occasionally a drinker will take so much whiskey or other form of hard liquor that he never regains consciousness. In such cases death is due to the paralysis of that very important portion of the brain called the medulla, where the vital functions, such as breathing, are regulated and controlled.

The effect of habitual drinking

"The man who becomes acutely intoxicated once may recover entirely at the end of forty-eight hours. How is it with the man who repeats the process week in and week out? A slow but permanent impairment of the higher brain functions becomes noticeable. In the majority of cases the first evidence of this is the gradual decline of the power of originality. The ability to invent, to open up new avenues of business activity or of science, which constitutes the highest form of mental activity, is the first to be lost.

"As time goes on there appears noticeable diminution in the power to concentrate the attention upon one thing for any length of time. The habitual drinker's mind acts as if continually fatigued. Thus it is not surprising that business ability diminishes because the very factors which contribute to the making of a successful business man are constantly being undermined. Judgment and ability to reason clearly become things of the past to the chronic alcoholic."

Alcohol the enemy of the heart and blood vessels

Fatty degeneration of the heart is frequently the result of alcoholic drinking. It acts as a direct poison on the heart's muscles and so causes the muscle fibers to become slightly swollen in appearance; there is an increase of the fibrous tissue between them and, later on, they become impregnated with particles of fat. This is accompanied by dilatation of the heart, and subsequently weakening of the valves. The increased work put upon this organ as an effect of the use of alcohol also causes its degeneration from sheer exhaustion. Alcohol causes the small blood vessels to dilate and stay

distended, for they have lost their power to relax, and it also weakens the arteries and veins, which are apt to rupture.

Alcohol and the muscles

In injuring the blood, making it incapable of performing its natural function, alcohol becomes the enemy of the muscles. It hinders their being built up by the absorption of food. It interferes with the carrying of oxygen to the muscles and the removing of waste matter so that waste outruns repair. The muscles of the hard drinker become soft and flabby while their strength is correspondingly diminished.

Alcohol as a household remedy

In a carefully prepared statement Captain Richmond Hobson says:

"The greater liability to disease in drinkers is true as to pneumonia, typhoid, and, broadly speaking, to all diseases. So the idea that you need alcohol, or that it is a legitimate household remedy, has been entirely exploded. Henceforth, I believe, when laws are drafted for the various States, legislators will not make any exception to the use of alcohol, or alcoholic beverages, even for use for medicinal purposes. You can wipe out its use for medicinal purposes without loss."

Alcohol the ally of disease

Statistics of H. Dillon Gouge, public actuary, South Australia, for the years 1890-92, show that the average number of weeks of sickness per member in accident insurance societies writing only abstainers, was 1.2 weeks. The average number of weeks in general societies was 2.3 weeks. The average duration of the time of sickness in abstaining societies was 6.4 weeks, and in general societies 10.9 weeks. In abstaining societies, the loss by death was .6 per cent; in general societies 1.3 per cent.

Abstinence and longevity

At 30 years of age, the average insured man may expect to live 35 years longer; the abstainer may expect to live 38.8 years longer. At 40 years of age, the average insured man's expectation of life is 27.3 years; the abstainers, 30.1 years, an advantage of about eleven per cent for the abstainer (R. M. Moore, Actuary).

Experience of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1875-1889, showed that among insured abstainers the death rate was only seventy-eight per cent of the expected rate; among non-abstainers it was ninety-six per cent (Van Cise).

Deaths due to drink

Joel G. Van Cise, Actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, says:

"The experience of the Sceptre Life Assurance Society, Ltd., for the twenty years from 1884 to 1903 inclusive gives the following figures: For abstainers, expected deaths, fourteen hundred and forty; actual deaths, seven hundred and ninety-two; being fifty-five per cent of the expected deaths. Non-abstainers, expected deaths, twenty-seven hundred and thirty; actual deaths, eighteen hundred and eighty, or seventy-nine per cent of the expected."

The Scottish Temperance Assurance Company, for the same period, showed the relation of actual to expected deaths was twenty-six per cent higher for non-abstainers than for abstainers.

In the case of both companies the difference as between abstainers and non-abstainers is remarkable, the percentage of the death rate to expected being about fifty per cent higher with non-abstainers than with abstainers. Surely it is true that "in the tug of war between life and death, drink pulls on the graveyard end."

Drink's toll from the prime of life

In the vital statistics of Basel, Switzerland, for 1892-1906

alcohol is given as one cause of death in ninety-one per cent of men forty to fifty years of age dying of liver cirrhosis; in forty-three per cent of deaths from digestive diseases; in thirty per cent of deaths from pneumonia; in twenty-three per cent of deaths from diseases of the circulation; in twenty-five per cent of kidney disease.

Alcohol and suicide

According to the United States Mortality Reports, twenty-three per cent of the suicides in the United States are supposed to be due to intemperance. During the years 1900-1908 it is estimated that eleven thousand, nine hundred and eighty-six persons killed themselves because of alcohol.

Alcohol and the individual

In concluding his article on Alcohol and the Individual, Dr. Henry S. Williams says:

"So I am bound to believe, on the evidence, that if you take alcohol habitually, in any quantity whatever, it is to some extent a menace to you. I am bound to believe, in the light of what science has revealed: (1) that you are tangibly threatening the physical structures of your stomach, your liver, your kidneys, your heart, your blood-vessels, your nerves, your brain; (2) that you are unequivocally decreasing your capacity for work in any field, be it physical, intellectual, or artistic; (3) that you are in some measure lowering the grade of your mind, dulling your higher æsthetic sense, and taking the finer edge off your morals; (4) that you are distinctly lessening your chances of maintaining health and attaining longevity; and (5) that you may be entailing upon your descendants yet unborn a bond of incalculable misery."

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

What part has ignorance of the effects of alcohol had in the spread of the drinking custom?

Show how deceiving are the effects of alcohol.

How has science demonstrated this deceptiveness?

Can the effect of alcohol be rightly described as stimulating?

How is the body's protection against infection impaired by the use of alcohol?

What is the real nature of the seeming stimulation which results from drinking alcoholic beverages?

What is the nature of alcohol? How is it produced?

What effect does drink have upon length of life?

Describe the state of intoxication.

What is the result of alcohol upon the heart, the muscles, the blood, the blood-vessels?

To what extent is alcohol a good household remedy?

How does abstinence influence longevity?

Sum up the physical effects of alcohol under five heads.

In your opinion should the laws that guard the public health make liquor-selling a crime?

What would have been the result if the Amalekites, after having destroyed Ziklag, had remained as free from alcohol as are the Russians, German, French, and English troops to-day?

How did it happen that King Elah lost his life so easily at the hands of Zimri?

What is the highest motive that one can have in abstaining from alcoholic drinks?

CLASS DISCUSSION

Show clearly the real nature of alcohol.

Then point out its effect upon the various parts of the body, especially the nerve centers and brain.

Take time thoroughly to discuss the deceptive nature of the feelings produced by alcohol.

Emphasize the effects of drinking beer and wine as well as the stronger beverages.

WHAT OUR CLASS CAN DO

Send to the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Shawnee Building, Topeka, Kansas, for a list

of practical experiments showing vividly the effects of alcohol on health, which can be laid before the class and the Sunday school.

See to it that the moderate or occasional drinkers among the friends of the class members are supplied with facts concerning the effects of moderate drinking. Write the Scientific Temperance Federation, 23 Trull Street, Boston, Mass., for literature for distribution.

Have "Public Health" the subject to be discussed at the monthly meeting. Get a Christian physician to show the effects of liquor upon the health of the community. Have a member appointed to look up the local public records showing causes of deaths in our own community. Present the facts to the class.

LESSON III

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL UPON RACE WELFARE

THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

And there was a certain man of Zorah, of the family of the Danites, whose name was Manoah; and his wife was barren, and bare not. And the angel of Jehovah appeared unto the woman, and said unto her, Behold now, thou art barren, and bearest not; but thou shalt conceive, and bear a son. Now therefore beware, I pray thee, and drink no wine nor strong drink, and eat not any unclean thing: for lo, thou shalt conceive, and bear a son; and no razor shall come upon his head; for the child shall be a Nazirite unto God from the womb; and he shall begin to save Israel out of the hand of the Philistines. Then the woman came and told her husband, saying, A man of God came unto me, and his countenance was like the countenance of the angel of God, very terrible; and I asked him not whence he was, neither told he me his name: but he said unto me, Behold, thou shalt conceive, and bear a son; and now drink no wine nor strong drink, and eat not any unclean thing; for the child shall be a Nazirite unto God from the womb to the day of his death.—Judges 13. 2-7.

Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink; that justify the wicked for a bribe, and take away the righteousness of the righteous from him!

Therefore as the tongue of fire devoureth the stubble, and as the dry grass sinketh down in the flame, so their root shall be as rottenness, and their blossom shall go up as dust; because they have rejected the law of Jehovah of hosts, and despised the word of the Holy One of Israel.

—Isaiah 5. 22-24.

THE LESSON

The saloon is harmful to human life

Every institution of society ultimately stands or falls by its effect on human life. The saloon will be no exception. Already it receives treatment different from that of any other selling agency. Meat markets, grocery and dry goods stores are not hedged about with the restrictions which are peculiar to the saloon. The fundamental difference lies in the fact that what the saloon sells has possibilities of harm in it, that it is detrimental rather than beneficial to human life.

High value placed upon human life

The valuation placed upon human life has probably never been as high as now. It is this that is the inspiration of practically all movements for peace, for social betterment and justice. "A sound race" is the keynote of the work for social purity, for wisdom in marriage, for the study and prevention of feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, idiocy, and insanity.

Alcohol and Race Degeneracy

The relation of alcohol to race degeneracy has been receiving increasing attention in recent years. For a long time physicians have often observed in the families of drinkers, especially when the drink habit has been conspicuous for more than one generation, signs of physical or mental weakness. Efforts have been made to ascertain the extent of the interrelation of degeneracy and alcoholism by studying the parentages of defective children, or, reversing the process, by studying the children of alcoholic and nonalcoholic parents.

The idiot, the feeble-minded, and the epileptic

By the first method, for instance, Dr. Shuttleworth, a famous English specialist, in an article in the British Journal

of Inebriety, January, 1909, reported that of twelve hundred cases of idiocy and feeble-mindedness at the Royal Albert Asylum thirteen and one-quarter per cent were attributed to alcoholic parentage. Nineteen per cent of the admissions for epilepsy at the Craig Colony for Epileptics, in New York, in 1911, had alcoholic heredity, according to the annual report.

A heavy drinker and his children

A few instances are on record where to parents of normal children one defective child was born known to have had its beginning when one or both parents were under the influence of alcohol. Dr. Schweighofer, in the Archives of Internal Medicine for October, 1912, recorded a case where a normal woman married a normal man and had three normal children. After his death, she married a heavy drinker, and had three children. One became a drunkard, one was infantile. Both contracted tuberculosis, which had never before been in the family. The third child was a social degenerate and drunkard. By a third marriage, again to a sober man, the mother again produced sound children. Other similar cases have been reported.

The children of "abstainers," "moderates," and "drinkers"

Dr. Laitinen, of the University of Helsingfors, collected statistics for the 1909 International Congress Against Alcoholism, as to the vitality and physical condition of twenty thousand and eight children in fifty-eight hundred and forty-five families. The families were classified according to the habits of the parents as "Abstaining," those who had never taken alcohol, or at least not since marriage; "Moderate," those who took no more alcohol than corresponds to one glass of four per cent beer daily; and "Drinkers," those who drink daily more than the equivalent of one glass of

four per cent beer. The child mortality in the three groups ran as follows:

	Children died Per cent	Mis- carriages Per cent
Abstaining families	13.45	1.07
Moderates' families	23.17	5.26
Drinkers' families	32.02	7.11

A comparison of the weight and development of the living children

Comparing the weight and development of the children who lived, it was found that the average weight of children of abstainers was greater at birth, and that these children developed more rapidly during the first eight months than the children of the "moderates"; the "drinkers'" children were smallest at birth and developed most slowly.

The children of drunken mothers

W. C. Sullivan, M.D., the English investigator, shows that of six hundred children of one hundred and twenty drunken mothers, 55.8 per cent died in infancy or were born dead, and that several of the survivors were defective. Many of these women had sober women relatives married to sober husbands. The mortality among the children of these latter was 23.9 per cent.

The drunkard's home

Unhygienic conditions in the home of the drinker may undoubtedly be a factor in this higher child mortality. Money diverted to the liquor-seller cannot be paid to the landlord for a suitable home, to the grocer for abundant nourishing food for mother and children, to the coal dealer for fuel, to the merchant for proper clothing. Conditions may thus be created tending to child sickness and mortality, especially if the mother is obliged to help support the family because of the father's drinking habits.

Alcohol and nonhuman animal life

But experiments on animal life are free from these complications. Studies of hen's eggs, rabbits, guinea pigs, and dogs have definitely shown degenerating effects of alcohol under careful experiments. Probably the most conclusive evidence on this point is afforded by the recent experiments by Dr. Charles R. Stockard on guinea pigs. The young of parents subjected to alcohol, short of intoxication, were compared with the young of animals given exactly the same care except for alcohol. Three tests were made with the following results:

(1) *An alcoholic father.* When the father only was alcoholic, of twenty-four matings, fourteen gave no result at all. Only twelve living young were born. Seven soon died, leaving five living and these are runts, and excitable animals. All that died "showed various nervous disturbances, having epileptic-like seizures, and in every case died in a state of convulsion. This is commonly the fate of feeble and nervously defective children."

(2) *An alcoholic mother.* When the mother only was alcoholic, out of four matings, but five young were born. Only two survived. One of these was mated with an alcoholic. She was killed by accident, but one of her young (which thus had an alcoholic father and grandmother) was found to be deformed and showed other signs of degeneracy.

(3) *Alcoholic parents.* When both parents were alcoholic only one living litter was born of fourteen matings. This consisted of one weak individual, which died in convulsions on the sixth day after birth.

Thus from the alcoholic families, forty-two matings gave only seven surviving young, of whom five were runts.

With non-alcoholic parents, nine matings gave seventeen young, all surviving and all large, vigorous, active animals for their age.

"This is, indeed, a decided effect of alcohol on the offspring," says Dr. Stockard.

The germ of life

The secret of the harm wrought on posterity by the alcohol-user is believed by many students to lie in the effect of alcohol on the cells in which human life begins. These germ-cells, of which "the individual is the trustee," are now known to be susceptible to certain chemical agents circulating in the blood. A reliable statement of this fact may be found in Forel's "Nervous and Mental Hygiene," pages one hundred and twenty-four and two hundred and ten. The poisons of lead and of infectious diseases may so affect the germ plasm as to cause lowered vitality, with death during infancy, imperfect development showing itself in convulsions, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, and insanity. Many physicians believe that alcohol should be included among the substances capable of causing such changes in the germ-cell. It is known, as already shown, that in the family of the alcoholic there is a heavier percentage of premature births and of infant mortality. The experiments with the alcoholized fathers of guinea pigs "clearly demonstrate," said the experimenter (Dr. Stockard), "that the paternal germ-cells may be modified by chemical treatment (of the animal) to such a degree that the male will beget abnormal offspring, even though he be mated with a vigorous female." Dr. Charles B. Davenport and Dr. David F. Weeks in their book, "A First Study of Inheritance in Epilepsy," state that there is a "constant excess beyond expectation of epileptic and feeble-minded offspring from alcoholic parents . . . from ten per cent to twenty per cent more children in any fraternity are defective than would be were it not for alcohol." It may be said that many, including the authors just quoted, believe that alcoholism itself may be an expression of defect, that persons with these defects are in turn more susceptible to alcohol, thus possibly forming a vicious alcoholic circle. Further, the use of alcohol often seems to bring out latent tendencies to physical and mental defects that might never appear but for this debilitating and degenerating habit.

The dependent, delinquent, and criminal

The serious risk which human welfare incurs in the use of a substance capable of increasing the number of defective lives appears in the fact that it is now believed that out of these classes of subnormal persons come many of the dependent, delinquent criminals, ne'er-do-wells, and immoral persons. This is the opinion of the famous German physician, Dr. Adolf Frick, as stated in his "Einfluss der Geistigen Getränke auf die Kinder." The feeble-minded children, for instance, without self-control, but having the instincts of appetite and maturity, readily become the victims of evil-minded men and women and perpetuate their kind, starting new lives which inevitably are a waste and burden instead of a strength and glory to the human race.

Unto the third and fourth generation

It may readily be admitted that the worst consequences of parental drinking may not always show themselves in the first generation of descendants from a drinker, especially if he is of non-drinking ancestry, or if his children were born before the habit reached its climax in himself, or if the mother is free from alcoholic inheritance. "It may even require several generations," said Professor Adolf Frick, "for actual drunkards to appear in a moderate drinking family, but then the fatal power advances with giant strides." In view of the social conditions of the past, there are probably comparatively few persons who have a long ancestry of abstainers, so that there is always the possibility of precipitating serious consequences.

Protect human life from the use of alcoholic liquors

It is this which constitutes the most serious and far-reaching fact of the alcohol problem of which the saloon is a part. Whether, as some believe, the alcoholic habit in any particular case is the result of an existing nervous defect, the known facts of heredity demand that human life should be protected

at least from the inducement to drink which the saloon affords, and from the constant appeal to drink which an organized traffic is making in endeavoring to build up its business. The problem of what to do with the weak and the defective already existing is even now almost overwhelming. It is the part of prudence and wise "trusteeship" to protect life against even the possibility of any further deterioration where alcohol may be responsible for it.

The results of prohibition

That prohibition of the liquor traffic does offer this protection of life against such deterioration is the testimony of experience. In a letter, replying to an inquiry for facts about the conditions in the homes in Kansas, Professor William A. McKeever, of the University of Kansas, states:

"Parents with alcoholic habits are practically unknown in this State. I travel much about the State and do not know of a single case. Have made special inquiry here and can find none. I wonder if you can realize the meaning of this?"

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Why is human life of value?

How far are the enemies of the use of liquor placing too high a value upon it?

In what respect is the present generation responsible for the future welfare of the race?

Why has an adult who is incapable of producing normal children no moral right to have offspring?

Should a license be granted to any institution to interfere with the welfare of the race?

What effect does physical degeneracy have upon moral and intellectual development?

To what extent is it interfering with an individual's personal liberty to prevent him from drinking that which will seriously injure his offspring?

What amount of license revenue will repay the birth of a degenerate child?

To what extent is degeneracy due to alcohol?

How safe is moderate drinking?

Why are good homes important from the standpoint of race welfare?

Why should the prospective mother of a Nazirite child be free from strong drink?

CLASS DISCUSSION

Follow these three general lines of thought:

The concern which all men should feel for the welfare of the race. A God-given destiny is to be worked out. Human life is precious.

Race welfare demands the birth of physically perfect children. The present generation is the "trustee" of this priceless "germ of life." Parenthood is the greatest of professions. To safeguard parenthood is a social obligation.

Alcohol corrupts the human stock. Its influence causes degeneracy. Because of alcohol, future children are damned to physical inferiority, deformity, idiocy, feeble-mindedness, and premature death.

WHAT OUR CLASS CAN DO

Visit local institutions which care for feeble-minded or other degenerates, and make reports to the class.

Have members report concrete cases of the influence of alcohol upon children.

Arrange a publicity campaign on the effects of alcohol. In preparation for this campaign write the Scientific Temperance Federation, 23 Trull Street, Boston, Mass., or the Poster Committee, 11 Mason Street, Cambridge, Mass., or the American Issue Publishing Company, Westerville, Ohio, for samples and price lists of posters. A poster campaign can be made very effective and the cost is small. Never let the church bulletin board stand idle.

LESSON IV

CRIME AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

For their vine is of the vine of Sodom,
And of the fields of Gomorrah:
Their grapes are grapes of gall,
Their clusters are bitter:
Their wine is the poison of serpents,
And the cruel venom of asps.

—Deuteronomy 32. 32, 33.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink a brawler;
And whosoever erreth thereby is not wise.

—Proverbs 20. 1.

Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth unto his own flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth unto the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap eternal life.—Galatians 6. 7, 8.

Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no room, and ye be made to dwell alone in the midst of the land! In mine ears *saieth* Jehovah of hosts, Of a truth many houses shall be desolate, even great and fair, without inhabitant. For ten acres of vineyard shall yield one bath, and a homer of seed shall yield *but* an ephah. Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that tarry late into the night, till wine inflame them! And the harp and the lute, the tabret and the pipe, and wine, are *in* their feasts; but they regard not the work of Jehovah, neither have they considered the operation of his hands. Therefore my people are gone into captivity for lack of knowledge; and their honorable men are famished, and their multitude are parched with thirst. Therefore Sheol hath enlarged its desire, and opened its

mouth without measure; and their glory, and their multitude, and their pomp, and he that rejoiceth among them, descend *into it*. And the mean man is bowed down, and the great man is humbled, and the eyes of the lofty are humbled: but Jehovah of hosts is exalted in justice, and God the Holy One is sanctified in righteousness. Then shall the lambs feed as in their pasture, and the waste places of the fat ones shall wanderers eat. Woe unto them that draw iniquity with cords of falsehood, and sin as it were with a cart rope; that say, Let him make speed, let him hasten his work, that we may see it; and let the counsel of the Holy One of Israel draw nigh and come, that we may know it! Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter! Woe unto them that are wise in their own eyes, and prudent in their own sight! Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink; that justify the wicked for a bribe, and take away the righteousness of the righteous from him! Therefore as the tongue of fire devoureth the stubble, and as the dry grass sinketh down in the flame, so their root shall be as rottenness and their blossom shall go up as dust; because they have rejected the law of Jehovah of hosts, and despised the word of the Holy One of Israel.—Isaiah 5. 8-24.

THE LESSON

What is crime?

In a broad sense, crime is defined as "some act or omission in respect to which legal punishment may be inflicted upon the person who is in default whether by acting or omitting to act." It is an act or omission injuriously affecting the whole community, prejudicing public rights, which acts or omissions are punishable by law. A course of conduct is frequently considered as "criminal" which constitutes no technical violation of law.

A "criminal" act

While it is true that many acts which involve no violation

of the law are commonly regarded as "criminal" in many localities, it is also true that many technical violations of law or ordinance cannot be said to be criminal in their character. Such matters as obstructing the highway, permitting a chimney to give forth excessive smoke, speeding a motor, or a breach of building laws, while technical violations of the law, cannot properly be termed as "criminal" acts.

"Felony" and "misdemeanor"

In legal circles of all civilized nations the term "crime" has a much narrower sense and nearly corresponds to the term "felony," punishable with death or a term in a penal institution as distinguished from some offense referred to as a "misdemeanor," punishable with a fine or imprisonment in a local jail. Legal writers distinguish these two classes of offenses as *mala in se* (wrong in itself) as against *mala prohibita* (wrong prohibited).

Criminal and civil law

For the most part, offenses against the individual are now considered as offenses against the sovereign. In America, the people are the sovereign power, so prosecutions for both crimes and misdemeanors are brought by and in the name of the people. In many cases, criminal and civil law overlap so that while the people prosecute a man for murder, the victim's widow may also sue the same man for damages. The wrong inflicted is described by the legal term "tort." In most States, as a matter of "torts," the wife of the inebriate may bring damage suit against the liquor dealer for depriving her of her support by debauching her bread-winner.

The liquor traffic promotes crime

It is a matter of common knowledge wherever alcoholic liquor is sold and used in any considerable degree for beverage purposes that a large volume of crime and misde-

meanors, as well as offenses termed torts, result therefrom. As a matter of fact, all legislation throughout the world seeking to curtail or regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors is based upon this common knowledge: that the beverage use of intoxicants naturally leads to crime and disorder. Laws against selling liquor at late hours of night, laws against selling liquor in places remote from police protection, laws forbidding the selling of liquor on legal holidays, are all based on the theory that the liquor traffic promotes crime, and their purpose is to reduce such crime to the lowest practicable minimum. Laws against selling liquor to a drunken man are based on the probability that additional liquor may lead him to commit some crime. Laws against selling liquor to Indians arise from the fear that such liquor may lead to crimes, especially crimes of violence. Laws authorizing mayors of cities to close all saloons in times of riots or on occasions of great disasters are all based on the theory that the sale of liquor at such times is especially provocative of further violence and crime.

Commerce in useful things

All legislation, State, national, and local, respecting commerce in useful things is based on the desire to promote and encourage such traffic. The Department of Commerce and Labor has been established to promote and encourage commerce and trade in useful products and manufactures. Consular and diplomatic agents are scattered throughout the world to promote such traffic.

Liquor traffic not useful

All legislation respecting the liquor traffic, on the contrary, national, State, and local, is based upon the proposition that the traffic promotes disorder, that it is productive of crime, and must be handicapped and curtailed. Even the license laws promoted by the United States Brewers' Association, the Model License League, and kindred organizations of

persons engaged in the traffic itself, spring from the same basic principles—that the traffic is productive of crime, and the public good therefore requires that it be curtailed, that it be surrounded by such restrictions and limitations as will reduce these evils to the lowest possible minimum.

Two classes of legislation

Anyone can readily discern the underlying distinction between these two classes of legislation by a mental attempt to imagine the current liquor laws as being applied to any item found in a common grocery. A law forbidding the selling of potatoes to minors, a law forbidding the selling of fruit to one who is excessively fond of fruit, a law forbidding the selling of bananas to one who had just eaten a lot of bananas, a law forbidding the selling of flour after ten o'clock at night, laws compelling grocers to give bonds that their salt will not lead to violence and disorder—any such legislation in reality applied to any such item would create laughter in a morgue. Yet such laws are seriously considered and more or less enforced as to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, simply because they are based upon the common desire to restrain the traffic, to reduce the liquor consumption to the lowest practicable minimum.

The meaning of the license policy

So far, the underlying reasons for license laws and prohibition laws are identical. Both are based on a desire to eliminate the traffic so far as practicable. It is desired to eliminate to the limit this traffic because of the common knowledge that it promotes crime, distress, disorder, and expense to the tax-paying community. Those promoting the license policy recognize frankly that the saloon is a great source of crime, that it should be curtailed, restricted, regulated so as to reduce this factor to a minimum. It is urged that the traffic cannot be wholly eliminated, and that it is best to allow it to continue under strict regulation and levy

upon it heavy taxes or license fees so as to compensate the community, at least in part, for the expense attending the disorder, poverty, and crime growing out of the business. Why should not the traffic be compelled to bear some of the burden heaped upon the taxpayers by virtue of the liquor-selling and its resulting crime?

Prohibition of the saloon

On the other hand, those who would prohibit the traffic freely admit that prohibition of the traffic will not totally eliminate drink or the clandestine traffic. It is urged that prohibition of the saloon should not be expected to accomplish what no prohibition law in the history of the world has ever accomplished. Murder and theft have been prohibited by law, which law has been overwhelmingly supported by public opinion since the dawn of history; and yet the newspapers now chronicle violations of these laws daily all over the world.

Why not license murder?

It would only subject man to ridicule to make the same proposition regarding theft and murder that is made regarding the liquor traffic. Such crimes have always been committed and the community might as well secure some revenue from it in order to pay the expense of criminal proceedings on account thereof! But every thoughtful man knows that vastly less murders and thefts are committed under a prohibition policy than would be committed under a license regime.

The saloon responsible for crime

This principle is not disputed as to theft, murder, or anything else except the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and it is disputed in this respect chiefly by the liquor dealers themselves or by persons who profit by the traffic. In setting forth its claims, the saloon usually puts forth as spokesmen

renters of saloon property, criminal lawyers who thrive on the saloon business, business men who sell their goods largely to saloons, coopers, bottlemakers, ice men, cigarmakers, brass manufacturers, and the like. The crooked politician who seeks office through the saloon votes is diligent in urging theories of this sort, yet none of these seriously combat the statement that the saloon is largely responsible for crime.

Legitimate uses of alcohol

Those who would prohibit the traffic in intoxicants for beverage purposes would not interfere with, but would encourage, the use of alcohol for mechanical, industrial, manufacturing, and scientific purposes. They demand only that the State take precisely the same course toward alcohol as is taken toward impure meat and poisonous drugs. They would encourage the use of spoiled meat for the manufacture of soap, fertilizer, and for other useful purposes, but would prohibit the sale for eating purposes. Intoxicants, being far more dangerous to the public health and morals, should stand on precisely the same footing before the law.

Difficulty in determining percentage

Inasmuch as it is conceded that the sale of intoxicants results in a sufficient amount of crime to warrant the restraining hand of the law, the exact percentage of such crime caused by the saloon is only a matter of academic interest. Just what this percentage may be is largely a matter of conjecture, and investigations into this subject vary with the viewpoint and the methods of the investigator. As a conspicuous example, Harry K. Thaw, while inflamed with drink, shot and killed Stanford White. Thaw had ample opportunity to kill White after he knew of the grievance and *when he was sober*. But not until he became heated with wine did he fire the fatal bullet. In order to escape the electric chair, his attorneys proved him to be insane. They knew he was *not* so much insane as intoxicated.

The reputed cause of this shooting might be variously set down according to the notion of the investigator. One might attribute it to insanity; another might attribute it to temporary passion at a fancied or real wrong; another might properly say that had it not been for the wine which inflamed Thaw on the fatal night, the tragedy would never have happened.

Approximate per cent

Factors of this sort enter into most studies of the percentage of crime due to the saloon, which naturally lead to varied results. It is very rare, however, that an experienced officer of the law whose life is devoted to dealing with criminals will place the percentage due to drink at less than fifty per cent. The great majority of such men will place the proportion at from seventy-five to ninety per cent. Some will place it even higher. One or two concrete illustrations show the trend.

In addressing naval cadets, Emperor William II of Germany said: "I can assure you that during the twenty-two years of my reign, I have made the observation that the greater number of criminal cases submitted to me for adjudication, *up to nine tenths, are traceable to the consequences of alcohol.*"

Dr. T. D. Crothers, Superintendent of the Walnut Lodge Hospital, in Hartford, Conn., says: "All authorities agree that from seventy-five to ninety per cent of all criminality is caused by the abuse of alcohol."

In Sweden, the subject of the intimate relation between crime and alcohol was seen to be of such vast importance that it was made a matter of investigation by the State in connection with the medical profession. The number of cases investigated was twenty-four thousand three hundred and ninety-eight. Of this number, seventeen thousand three hundred and seventy-four, that is, 71.2 per cent, connected their crime with the use of alcohol.

The case of San Francisco

In places where the taking of alcohol is prohibited the number of arrests for crime falls at once. This was strikingly seen during the terrible earthquake at San Francisco, when Mayor Schmitz "issued an order forbidding any person to sell, give away, or drink alcoholic liquors. The result was that with thousands of homeless people in the city and thousands of visitors coming into the city, the arrests from April 20 to July 4, 1906, were from two to six per day. In all the turmoil and the confusion of the tens of thousands of homeless people, and the influx of thousands of visitors, perfect order prevailed, and the police force, according to their own statement, had nothing to do. . . . The first Monday after the reopening of the saloon in San Francisco (July 9, 1906) there were seventy-four victims before the police courts, as against five on the previous Monday; seventy-two on Friday, as against two on the previous Friday; and the second Monday one hundred and thirteen, as against three or four the second Monday before reopening. . . . Extra policemen were asked to protect the defenseless refugee women and children, and extra guards were stationed at the camps to protect the homeless."

The Webb law

The Webb Law, enacted by Congress in 1913, has taken from the liquor dealers their principal means of selling the licensed saloon product in no-license communities, and prohibition is rapidly becoming more and more effective by reason thereof. The entire logic of the situation calls for ultimate national prohibition, for which an active campaign is now under way.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Can liquor-selling for beverage purposes be justly looked upon as injuriously affecting the community?

Does it prejudice public rights?

May we consider it a "felony"?

From the standpoint of the saloon, what is the significance of the fact that in America the people are the sovereign?

Why is it that all legislation seeks to curtail or regulate the liquor traffic rather than promote and protect it?

Do men engaged in the saloon business generally agree that their business is productive of crime?

What else can their advocacy of license measures mean?

Why should it be silly to enact a law forbidding the sale of potatoes to minors?

Can the liquor traffic be wholly eliminated by legal enactment?

If not, does it follow that it should be licensed?

Why not license, rather than prohibit, murder?

How much revenue was collected on the liquor drunk by Thaw before he killed White? What did it finally cost the government?

In Germany, what is the relation between alcohol and crime?

In what sense is wine a mocker?

What woes follow inevitably upon the use of strong drink?

CLASS DISCUSSION

Bring out clearly the meaning of "crime."

Show that the license system is based upon the general assumption that the saloon causes crime and that therefore it should help carry this burden rather than let the taxpayer do it.

Lead the class to the conclusion that the saloon is a criminal institution and therefore should not be licensed.

WHAT OUR CLASS CAN DO

Urge citizens to join in this careful study of the liquor traffic.

Collect local information from the local Court and Police Records showing the relation of the saloon to crime and the

ultimate cost of crime in excess of the revenue from the liquor business.

Arrange with the pastor for an anti-saloon Sunday evening mass meeting.

Have a member of the class take a daily newspaper and, remembering that fifty per cent of the crime is caused by drink, cut out all of those parts of the paper that tell about the liquor business and its results. Then hold the paper up before the class.

LESSON V

THE SALOON AND THE SOCIAL EVIL

THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

Owe no man anything, save to love one another: for he that loveth his neighbor hath fulfilled the law. For this, Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not kill, Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt not covet, and if there be any other commandment, it is summed up in this word, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Love worketh no ill to his neighbor: love therefore is the fulfillment of the law.

And this, knowing the season, that already it is time for you to awake out of sleep: for now is salvation nearer to us than when we *first* believed. The night is far spent, and the day is at hand: let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armor of light. Let us walk becomingly, as in the day; not in reveling and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and jealousy. But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh, to *fulfill* the lusts *thereof*.—Romans 13. 8-14.

THE LESSON

The presence of the parental instinct

In every normal individual there are animal instincts and impulses that must be regulated before moral conduct is possible. Self-control means the regulation of these inner forces that go to make up the living, active self. It is necessary first to have in mind an ideal of right behavior and then to make the innate impulses conform thereto. The parental instinct with its accompanying sexual emotions and social interests is one of the most fundamental and powerful

of these life forces. It comes to maturity during adolescence and it is during these critical years that self-control is most imperative. When properly directed these natural forces lead on to the most refined and exalted experience of life. But they are capable of being prostituted to the most ignoble ends.

The first step in the loss of virtue

But the use of alcohol leads directly and inevitably to the disintegration of these higher centers of control. Thus passions come to expression without restraint. The ones naturally most persistent and powerful crowd the others aside. During youth and early manhood and womanhood this parental instinct—to which the Creator has given enough vitality to cause a parent to watch over and care for a child during twenty years of immaturity—and its accompanying emotions are especially vigorous. The first mild stage of intoxication, in which free play is given to the emotions, is thus far more dangerous than is ordinarily supposed. It is probable that in the United States and Europe the first glass has been to thousands of fallen women the first step in the direction of loss of virtue.

Liquor sold in dance halls

In a carefully prepared letter dated October 16, 1913, Mrs. Joseph Tilton Bowen, President of the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago, writes:

"I do not know whether you are at all familiar with the investigation made by the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago in regard to these dance halls. The Association found that the most popular attraction for young people in Chicago is the dance hall, as dancing affords an outlet for the emotions of youth and is a safety valve for its surplus energy.

"The Association investigated three hundred and twenty-eight dance halls. It found that one hundred and ninety had saloons connected directly with the halls; that liquor was sold in two hundred and forty out of the three hundred and twenty-eight; that the

law forbidding the sale of liquor to minors was violated in one hundred and forty-six. It also found that eighty-six thousand young people attended these dance halls on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays—the evenings when the dances are generally held—and that the majority of the boys were between sixteen and eighteen years of age and the girls between fourteen and sixteen.

“In the two hundred and forty halls where liquor was sold, practically all the boys showed signs of intoxication by twelve o’clock, possibly because it is almost impossible to get a drink of water in these halls. The conditions existing in many of the dance halls and adjoining saloons transform the innocent desire for dancing and social enjoyment into drunkenness, vice, and debauchery. Saloon keepers and prostitutes are in many cases the only chaperons, and in a majority of the places even the young girls and boys are plied with alcohol and with the suggestion of vice until dances cease to be recreation and become flagrant immorality.

“The dance-hall keeper lives and thrives by the sale of liquor; consequently, the dances are short—four to five minutes—and the intermissions long—fifteen to twenty minutes. In the halls where liquor is not sold the intermissions are short and the dances long. Is not this an argument for divorcing the sale of liquor from the dance halls?”

A deplorable use of alcohol

God has given to every normal man and woman adequate self-restraint and safety from ordinary temptation. Those who are interested in the financial profits that may be obtained from the increase of the social evil know this to be true. And so alcoholic drinks are deliberately used “to poison the mind and conscience in order to make it easy to commit crime, particularly immoralities of a sexual nature.”

Dr. J. M. Shaller, of Denver, says:

“Probably the most deplorable use to which alcohol is put is its employment as a means to ruin girls. If it were not a narcotic poison it would not and could not be used for this purpose. It is not necessary to

go into details as to the many young girls who lose their virtue by first being poisoned by champagne. It is impossible to lead many women astray without the use of liquors."

A noted lady physician in the Royal Free Hospital of London, says:

"There is no doubt that most of the women who compose that sad army of the *fallen* have reached this state either because they were intemperate, or have become intemperate from the exigencies of their miserable life. Many girls owe their first fall from virtue to the casual glass of fiery, unsound wine or spirit given to them as a treat on some bank holiday or other convivial occasion."

Alcoholic liquors and morality

According to the 1909 Report of the Inspector under the Inebriate Acts (Great Britain) on eight hundred and sixty-five immoral women in British reformatories, forty per cent of the immorality was found to be due solely to drink. Dr. Sanger of Blackwell's Island found that out of two thousand fallen women 82.5 per cent were addicted to drink; 46.5 per cent had drinking mothers; 61.5 per cent had drinking fathers.

The saloon and commercialized prostitution

In the Report of the Massachusetts "Commission for the Investigation of the White Slave Traffic, So Called," it is stated that "in the larger cities of Massachusetts the most flagrant and open expression of the commercialized aspect of prostitution is in connection with certain cafes and saloons. These places are known to be very profitable from a commercial point of view. The reason for their existence is the profit from the sale of alcoholic liquor to the prospective customers of the prostitutes."

Modern life and customs

The shrewd, practical, and insidious aggressiveness of these

vice-producing liquor sellers is far more destructive now than it would have been in the earlier days of our nation's history. The conditions under which their business is carried on make success relatively easy. "The changes in habits and customs brought about by modern industries and modern urban life must be recognized. In former times girls worked at home under their mothers' watchful eyes, and seldom went abroad unless accompanied by women of mature years. Children were held in strict discipline. The majority of families lived in small communities, and boys and girls helped on the farm, in the household, and in other home industries. Until late adolescence, when character and habits were formed, children selected their associates and found their interests and recreations in the home, the church, and the neighborhood, under the watchful eyes of their parents. Religion was a controlling influence over conduct.

"Present conditions are vastly different. Modern invention and business methods have transferred industry and its products from the home to the factory, the big store and the office. The great majority of our people live in large towns and cities. Young people work, and in many instances are obliged to live, away from home. The early economic independence of working girls brings temptations, and makes them intolerant of restraint. It has become the custom of young women to go about freely, unaccompanied. Our youth of both sexes are accorded great freedom in the pursuit of pleasures." It is under such economic and social customs as these that the social evil has grown to be one of the most, if not the most, dangerous menace to American society.

Local authorities inert

After carefully investigating the relation between cafes and saloons and the white slave traffic, the Commission declared:

"It is not easy to understand why the many immoral cafes and saloons, openly and impudently used

nightly and almost solely for the bargaining places of prostitutes and their customers, are allowed to exist in every city of any size in the State. An officer of the law not known to the habitués in any one house could obtain evidence which would justify the permanent closing of any one of these places by the licensing authorities.

"The separate booths, especially with drawn curtains, in cafés, restaurants, and saloons, should be absolutely forbidden.

"It is within the power of local licensing authorities to remedy this evil. There should be some definitely constituted State authority charged with the responsibility of securing action if the local authorities are inert."

The social evil and the saloon

In the Report of the Vice Commission of Chicago on the Social Evil in Chicago, there occurs the following statement:

"In the Commission's consideration and investigation of the Social Evil, it found that the most conspicuous and important element in connection with the same, next to the house of prostitution itself, was the saloon, and the most important financial interest, next to the business of prostitution, was the liquor business. As a contributory influence to immorality and the business of prostitution there is no interest so dangerous and so powerful in the City of Chicago. The Brewery Companies, the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of Illinois, and the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association have all gone on record as in favor of the elimination of the sale of liquor in connection with prostitution."

Social evil encouraged in saloons

This Commission continues its report by showing that the corrupters of society are protected by liquor interests. "In spite of this fact hundreds of prostitutes (nine hundred and twenty-eight counted by the Commission investigators) are permitted and encouraged in no less than two hundred and thirty-six saloons, which were investigated by the Com-

mission. Many of these disorderly saloons are under the control of brewery companies as will be seen later in the report. These saloons are frequented by immoral women who openly solicit for drinks and for immoral purposes and receive the protection of the saloon keepers and interests."

Separation of the saloon and social evil

The members of the Commission gave it as their judgment that in the interest of the suppression of the social evil, its connection with the drinking places should be severed:

"The Commission is strongly convinced that there should be immediate and complete separation of the saloon and the social evil and that no house of assignation or prostitution or rooms above or adjacent should be allowed in connection with a saloon.

"Bawdy houses found by the Commission were appalling enough, but the abuse of liquor-selling privileges is equal in viciousness through its open and alluring flaunting of vice and degeneracy, and in its destruction of the moral character of men who frequent the saloon primarily for drink only."

The men higher up

It is not the saloon keeper and the cafe proprietor alone who are responsible for this deliberate use of liquor for shameful purposes. The men higher up in the liquor business are known to be financially interested in such resorts. The report of the Chicago Vice Commission shows that "some of the disorderly saloons are under the control or favor of certain brewers." "An investigation with reference to two hundred and thirty-six disorderly saloons shows that representatives of fourteen brewing companies are on the surety bonds for sixty-three of these saloons. In addition there are a number of individuals on the surety bonds for other disorderly saloons who are also connected with brewing companies but are not given as being representatives."

Liquor advertisements

In a well-known southern city, which is notorious because of the prevalence of the social evil, a pamphlet is published, giving information which makes it very easy for the stranger or uninitiated to find his way to moral death. This book is distributed in a certain saloon conveniently located, that is, near to the most immoral section of the city. "The directory, plain and formal, runs down the right-hand pages. On the left-hand pages are advertisements. The first twenty-five advertising pages," writes Will Irwin in *Collier's Weekly*, February, 1908, "set forth the virtues of Anheuser-Busch beer, I. W. Harper Rye Whiskey, and other liquors. For the rest of the way the advertisements are formal 'write-ups' of certain women in the quarter. In this mute book the saloon and vice proclaim their naked partnership."

Conclusion

The conclusion is unmistakable. That the social evil has reached such alarming proportions is due to the fact that God-given instincts and impulses are not being subjected to normal moral control. The most prolific cause of this lack of self-restraint is alcohol taken in the form of various kinds of beverages. Places where liquor is sold—the saloon, the drinking cafe, and the dance hall—have come to be inseparably connected with this form of immorality. It is while in such places that the higher centers of moral control become dissipated. Saloons are used deliberately to foster the evil in its most degraded form. The easy and most frequented road to loss of virtue is the social glass. The habit of using intoxicating liquors leads to the habit of social evil.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Which of the human instincts becomes perverted in the social evil?

What is usually the first step toward loss of virtue?

Is society responsible for the protection of young people from social temptation? Why?

What is the danger when liquor is sold in dance halls?

What motive leads men and women to sell alcoholic drinks to reduce the moral self-control of young people?

What is the opinion of the Chicago Vice Commission regarding the social aspect of the saloon?

How are saloon keepers in this deplorable business protected?

In order to get rid of the social evil, what must be done with the saloon and liquor-selling cafe?

Where in Massachusetts have the most flagrant expressions of commercialized vice been found?

How is it that social temptations are more apt to lead to sin under modern conditions than in the early history of our country?

What effect would a sensitive and alert public opinion have upon the enforcement of the law?

In what ways are brewers interested in saloons and for these socially sinful purposes?

In view of the relation of the liquor business to the social evil, what should be the attitude of those interested in the moral welfare of the community toward that business?

How does liquor affect the lusts of the flesh?

CLASS DISCUSSION

Show in the first place the meaning of the parental instinct and love between the sexes for the elevation and refinement of man.

But this noble end is not attainable unless moral self-control is exercised.

Alcohol attacks these higher centers of self-control and thus permits these powerful life forces to become misdirected.

The institutions that are interested in the sale of intoxicating liquors are thus inseparably connected with the social evil.

Some manufacturers and retailers recognize this intimate relation between the two and deliberately encourage it, thereby making abnormal profits.

WHAT OUR CLASS CAN DO

In many communities the great need is for intelligent efforts in enforcing laws already enacted making it a misdemeanor to foster the social evil in liquor-selling places.

But in some States the necessary laws are not yet made.

By every means the liquor business should be prevented from encouraging social vice.

LESSON VI

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

And when the ten heard it, they began to be moved with indignation concerning James and John. And Jesus called them to him, and saith unto them, Ye know that they who are accounted to rule over the Gentiles lord it over them; and their great ones exercise authority over them. But it is not so among you: but whosoever would become great among you shall be your minister.—Mark 10. 41-43.

It is good not to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth.—Romans 14. 21.

THE LESSON

The value of an education

There is coming to be an intense and widespread appreciation of the value—one might almost say, the necessity—of an education. Social relations are becoming more and more complex. Specialists are increasingly in demand. Unskilled labor faces hardships that were unknown even twenty-five years ago. The body of available scientific information is rapidly extending and the trades are being revolutionized by it. Each new generation is increasingly dependent upon the system of public education as a means of preparation for life. Increasingly large appropriations are being made to maintain and equip the public schools. Without them, modern industrial, business, and social conditions could not be main-

tained. They are a necessary part of our national life. The State not only assumes the responsibility of providing a free elementary education to every boy and girl, it also makes attendance at school compulsory.

The kind of pupils needed

But no matter how efficient the public school may be, it cannot make efficient citizens without boys and girls. They are the "raw material" out of which the "finished product" is made. And the quality of this "finished product" depends very largely upon the quality of the "material" provided. Sound bodies, senses and mental faculties alert and naturally strong, adequate daily nourishment, healthful surroundings in which to grow, parents whose conduct is worthy of imitation, wholesome moral influences, freedom from excessive care and responsibility, all these should be the heritage of those children to whom alone the school can be of maximum service. A sickly or overburdened child is greatly handicapped in getting an education. If attendance is irregular, the continuity of the lesson courses is broken and great hardships result. Teachers need the active and intelligently sympathetic cooperation of parents. The grade of work done in the public school is conditioned by the kind of boys and girls who attend. This fact is being recognized more and more, not only by educators and others immediately concerned with the process of education, but also by those to whom the "educated" youth applies for employment.

Drink robs the child of health

The British Journal of Inebriety for January, 1900, printed an instructive comparison prepared by Professor Demme of Berne. The record of one hundred and eighteen persons, the children of ten drunkards and of ten sober parents, whose family histories had been carefully investigated, was prepared with painstaking accuracy. The families lived in the same section and under similar conditions except for drink.

CHILDREN OF SOBER PARENTS	CHILDREN OF DRUNKARDS
Entirely normal 50	Entirely normal 9
Mentally feeble, by no means idiotic 2	Idiots 8
Died of general weakness 3	Had epileptic or convulsive fits 13
Died of gastric catarrh.. 2	Became drunkards with complications of epilepsy and chorea 5
Had chorea (so in original) 2	Deaf mutes 2
Physical deformity 2	Physical deformity 3
— 61	Dwarfs 5
Of the sixty-one, five died in first twelve years.	Died at, or soon after, birth 12
	— 57
	Of the fifty-seven, twenty-five died in infancy.

Weak children because of alcohol

Professor Taav Laitinen, of the University of Helsingfors, reports a comparison of children in fifty abstaining and fifty-nine drinking families in one village in Finland. In the abstaining families, the weakly children were found to constitute 1.3 per cent; in the drinking families, 8.2 per cent. Of the children in the abstaining families, 18.5 per cent died while still children; in the drinking families, 24.8 per cent. Another study, of four hundred and forty-four children of one hundred and twenty alcoholic mothers, showed that 33.7 per cent of the first born eighty children, fifty per cent of the second born eighty children, 52.6 per cent of the third born eighty children, 65.7 per cent of the fourth and fifth born one hundred and eleven children, and 72 per cent of the sixth to the tenth born ninety-three children died while babies. Of the living, 4.1 per cent were epileptic.

The case of destitute children

Children who are not properly clothed and nourished, whose

bodies are not properly cared for, find it difficult to give that mental application which is necessary in securing an education. Bodily discomfort is one of the most effective of mental distractions. A child that is hungry or cold or whose skin is in a state of irritation finds it difficult, if not impossible, to study. The 1912 Bulletin of the North Carolina State Board of Health states that liquor causes forty-five per cent of destitution among children. Another careful survey found that out of fifty-one hundred and thirty-six children, 45.97 per cent "owed their destitution to the intemperate habits of their parents or others." The Associated Charities of Boston found that out of three hundred and fifty-two able-bodied men who failed to support their families, two hundred and forty-three, or sixty-nine per cent, were drunkards. It is estimated that seventy-five per cent of the misery of children is due to alcohol.

The child's need of sympathy

It is a common saying that there is no royal road to learning. It is up hill all the way. A child needs the help, encouragement, and the intelligent interest of its parents to make school work light. Where liquor drinking is prevalent, it has been observed that this parental interest is deadened. In communities where saloons have been voted out the parents have had more pride in and ambition for their children. The cooperation of father and mother to help their children makes a vast difference in the educational progress of pupils. During three years of prohibition in North Carolina the attendance in the public schools increased four per cent, the school term was lengthened, and the school appropriations were almost double that of the "wet" years.

The distance between the saloon and the school

"A sufficient indication of the direct and immediately harmful effect of the saloon upon the School is the one limitation

imposed upon the saloon by almost every license law, namely that no saloon shall be within a given distance of any school. Surely if the saloon were a benefit to education, it could not be too near the schoolhouse. Has a law ever been heard of which decreed how many hundred feet apart should be the church and the home or the home and the school? If the saloon be bad for the school two hundred feet from a schoolhouse, how much better can it be one mile away?"

The ethics of the saloon

Some time ago a school teacher reported to the New York Academy of Medicine the fact that one of the boys under her charge had come into school drunk. He had been induced to confess where he had bought the liquor. A card that he pulled out of his pocket told the story. Every time the boy got a drink of beer a hole was punched in the card and a prize was given by the saloon keeper to the boy who, at the end of the month, had the largest number of holes in his card.

The child of fourteen years

The fourteen-year-old child of parents who patronize the saloon usually has to take upon himself some of the duties that naturally belong to the parents but which are not fulfilled by them because of drink. These added burdens—whether they are of those of earning money or of taking care of younger children or sick members of the family—seriously interfere with the getting of an education. Statistics have shown that where the saloon has been voted out the school attendance of children over fourteen years of age has increased from five to twenty-five per cent. The beverage liquor traffic discourages that thrift and frugality that is so essential in providing children of this age with the opportunity to attend school. The Sixth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor showed that "children under fifteen years of age supply by their labor

from one eighth to one sixth of the total family earnings." A boy cannot be in a factory and a school at the same time. And the saloon usually drives him to the factory.

Illustrations from Texas, Indiana, and Chicago

The 1914 year-book of the Anti-Saloon League gives the following instance of the result of the abolition of the saloon :

"In Texas an investigation has been instituted as to the effect of saloon abolition on the attendance of children in public schools. Twenty-six wet towns were investigated, and twenty-five dry ones. It was discovered that nearly one sixth of the children in the wet towns are kept out of the public schools by the saloons.

"It is found that, taking the State as a whole, approximately fifty thousand children in Texas are robbed by the saloons of that State of a public school education."

In Indiana it was found that out of every one hundred children of school age, in the "wet" counties, 14.3 per cent were kept out of school on account of the saloon. The total was forty-three thousand five hundred and nine.

In Chicago, with its splendid educational system and its seventy-one hundred and fifty-two saloons, only fifty-six per cent of the children are found in the public schools.

How the saloon affects the high school

The Natick, Massachusetts, Handbook for 1913 shows that the average attendance of the Natick High School during license years, 1902-7, was two hundred and fifty-one, during no license years, 1907-12, two hundred and seventy-six. During the license years, as shown in the following tables, there was an actual decrease of attendance. But there was a gain of eighty-three pupils during the five no-license years, an average gain of twenty-five pupils per year or ten per cent for each of the no-license years over the license years.

Yet the population of the town had not increased

License years	Pupils	No-license years	Pupils
1902-3	246	1907-8	233
1903-4	260	1908-9	264
1904-5	261	1909-10	264
1905-6	248	1910-11	303
1906-7	242	1911-12	316
		Nov. 1, 1912	379

In the entire State of Massachusetts, in the year 1910, there were seventeen high-school pupils per one thousand population in license cities and towns, while in no-license cities and towns there were twenty-three. In California the ratio is that of twenty-eight in "wet" territory to thirty-seven in "dry."

Drink lowers the moral tone

School teachers have noticed that children coming from homes of drunkenness are often morally unfit to take up the daily schoolroom tasks. They are frequently sulky, reckless, and despondent, easily irritated, and unsteady. Moreover, their pernicious influences spread to the other children. Referring to some of the children who do not attend school, a teacher in Lynn, Mass., said:

"We send the truant officer for them but he finds them without shoes or other decent clothing, with blackened eyes and bruised faces, or trying to act as father or mother for the younger children when their parents have forgotten them and are on a drunk. If such children come to school, they are faint, hungry, dirty, uncared for, surly and irritable, thoroughly despondent, unable to apply their minds to the lessons."

Alcohol and tuberculosis

In the investigation made by Professor Von Bunge of Basel, the details of which are given in an earlier lesson on "The Use of Alcohol a Source of Poverty," alcohol was

shown to be "the most active cooperator of the deadly germ of tuberculosis." 21.27 per cent of the children whose fathers were confirmed drunkards were found to be tuberculous. Thus the great white plague makes fearful inroads into the system of public education. To protect the children who are physically sound and to aid those in whom incipient tuberculosis is found, many communities are conducting open-air schools. But no amount of fresh air can counteract the terrible weaknesses and liability to disease which result from alcoholic parentage. Children born of such parents begin their struggle for an education under a heavy handicap. In the interest of the health of school children, the drinking of alcoholic beverages should be stopped.

Retarded development of children of alcoholic parentage

One of the most difficult, and yet the most important, tasks of educators is that of providing in the various grades lessons that are suited to the capacities of the pupils. Children do not develop at a uniform rate. This fact greatly increases the teacher's problem of the adaptation of the lesson material. The presence, in a school, of children of alcoholic parents increases these difficulties. For such children are abnormally slow in developing. A suggestion of the retarding influence of drink is seen in a study made of twenty-one hundred and twenty-five children. Of those whose parents were abstainers, 72.5 per cent had cut teeth at eight months of age, while of those of parents who took daily more than one glass of beer only 57.7 per cent had cut teeth at that age.

Muncie drunk and Muncie sober

At a church meeting in Muncie, Indiana, recently a teacher reported certain differences she had observed in the condition of her pupils before and after the closing of the saloons.

When saloons were running, children came to school too hungry and cold to work until they were fed. There were

little children of six and eight who had been without food one and two days, children in the bitterest weather without underwear, warm wraps, or whole shoes; there were frozen fingers and toes to be treated; there were little faces discolored by blows, all because of drinking fathers, and sometimes because of drinking mothers.

After the saloons were closed not one child complained of hunger; only one coat and pair of shoes had to be furnished, and these to a fatherless boy; there have been no frozen hands or feet; the children are comfortably clothed, even to mittens; they furnish their own books, which many did not do before, and are regular in attendance. Their very air and manner is changed. Instead of cringing as if expecting blows they now have the confidence born of self-respect because they are clean and clothed like other children.

Muncie drunk had all the elements for producing undesirable citizens. Muncie dry is educating and training her quota of efficiency and respectability.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Of what value to the rising generation is the public school system?

To what extent does an education increase one's ability to succeed?

Why should the physical condition of the pupils be as nearly perfect as possible?

If parents use alcoholic beverages, what will be the probable physical effects upon their offspring?

How does alcohol influence tuberculous conditions?

What effect does a parent's use of strong drink have upon the rate of development in the children?

What proportion of weakly children have been found in families of drinking parents?

How does destitution among the pupils influence the efficiency of a school?

How should the home cooperate with the school?

Is this cooperation possible if the parents are drunkards?

Why should a saloon be far removed from a schoolhouse?

The saloon keepers, as a class, are interested in boys and girls. For what purpose?

What effect has license or no license upon school attendance?

What moral defects are likely to handicap the drunkard's child in school work?

CLASS DISCUSSION

Begin by having the members show the value of an education and consequently of the public school system.

Show the physical, mental, and moral qualities which are necessary if children are to undergo the strain of a thorough education.

Have an array of facts presented showing that in various ways the use of strong drink by parents unfits children for their school tasks.

WHAT OUR CLASS CAN DO

See to it that proper instruction regarding the dangers of alcohol is given in the public schools of the community. Have the class purchase copies of "Handbook of Modern Facts About Alcohol," by C. F. Stoddard, published by The Scientific Temperance Federation (50 cents), and present them to all public school teachers.

Suppress the circulation, either through the public library or in other ways, of literature such as "A Textbook of True Temperance," by M. Monahan, which misrepresents the effects of moderate drinking.

Influence parents to take a greater interest in the tasks of school children.

Find out what per cent of children over fourteen years of age drop out of school. Investigate the reasons. Encourage them to continue.

Free the school children from all direct or indirect burdens caused by the sale of liquor in the community.

LESSON VII.

ALCOHOL THE ENEMY OF LABOR

THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the king's dainties, nor with the wine which he drank: therefore he requested of the prince of the eunuchs that he might not defile himself. Now God made Daniel to find kindness and compassion in the sight of the prince of the eunuchs. And the prince of the eunuchs said unto Daniel, I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your food and your drink: for why should he see your faces worse looking than the youths that are of your own age? so would ye endanger my head with the king. Then said Daniel to the steward whom the prince of the eunuchs had appointed over Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah: Prove thy servants, I beseech thee, ten days; and let them give us pulse to eat, and water to drink. Then let our countenances be looked upon before thee, and the countenance of the youths that eat of the king's dainties; and as thou seest, deal with thy servants.

So he hearkened unto them in this matter, and proved them ten days. And at the end of ten days their countenances appeared fairer, and they were fatter in flesh, than all the youths that did eat of the king's dainties. So the steward took away their dainties, and the wine that they should drink, and gave them pulse.

Now as for these four youths God gave them knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom: and Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams. And at the end of the days which the king had appointed for bringing them in, the prince of the eunuchs brought them in before Nebuchadnezzar. And the king communed with them; and among them all was found none like Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah: therefore stood they before the king.

And in every matter of wisdom and understanding, concerning which the king inquired of them, he found them ten times better than all the magicians and enchanters that were in all his realm.—Daniel i. 8-20.

THE LESSON

Society rests upon labor

There rests upon every normal mature member of society the obligation to do some kind of work. If a man does not do what God intended him to, either some one else must add it to his own burden or else it remains undone and mankind is thereby made poorer. It is possible to measure the advancement of civilization in terms of labor. For on the higher plane of civilization better roads and bridges are built, better bread is baked, and better food prepared. The sick receive better care. Farms are more productive. Travel is safer. Physicians are more skillful. If everyone were to stop working, hunger, cold, and death would result. If the efficiency of those who toil is diminished, society is thereby injured, for society rests upon labor.

The use of intoxicating liquors decreases a laborer's power to produce

During the months of May and June in a year when there were no license and no saloons in North Easton, Mass., three hundred and seventy-five men employed by the Messrs. Ames in the manufacture of shovels, etc., produced more than did four hundred men working under the same labor conditions and for the same length of time the year after. During the second year the town went license and the four hundred men were victims of saloon influence. The manufacturers, closely observing the efficiency of their employees, said: "We attribute the large falling off entirely to the repeal of the prohibitory law and the great increase in the use of intoxicating liquors among our men in consequence." Another manufacturer says: "The manufacturing and sale of intoxicating liquors is doing

more to undermine the health and decrease the efficiency of the employed as a class than any other cause." When work is slack, drinking men are the first to be laid off. They are also the last to be taken back. Because their power to produce is less, theirs is the smaller chance for advancement.

Abstainers have greater physical endurance than those who drink

On one occasion, eighty-one men entered a walking match, the distance being sixty-two miles. The first four to cover the distance were abstainers and only two of the first ten had drunk anything intoxicating for a long time. More than half of the drinkers had to quit, while only two of the abstainers fell out.

The effects of beer upon endurance

"Tests made in the Swedish army showed that soldiers, when abstinent, averaged 359.5 shots before becoming exhausted, but only 277.5 shots when they had taken, a short time before the contest, as much alcohol as is contained in one and one quarter pints of beer."

Professor Durig, an expert mountain climber, found that if he drank two to two and one half glasses of beer in a day he had to expend fifteen per cent more energy than on the days when he did not drink. But in spite of this increase in energy, it took him 21.7 per cent longer to reach the top of a mountain.

The opinion of labor leaders

"The use of liquor and its influences have done more to darken labor's homes, dwarf its energies, and chain it hand and foot to the wheels of corporate aggression than all other influences combined" (R. F. Travelick, President National Eight Hour League).

"The damning curse to labor is that which gurgles from

the neck of the bottle" (T. V. Powderly, Ex-General Master Workman, Knights of Labor).

"If a brewery is closed, in its place springs up a factory; if a saloon is closed, in its place comes a store" (John Marshall, Vice-President American Federation of Labor).

"So far as my observation goes, drunkenness was at the bottom of all misery in workingmen's homes. Every dollar received in revenue from the liquor traffic costs the government twenty-one dollars" (C. D. Wright, Ex-United States Commissioner of Labor).

Keeping within the margin

A careful study of labor conditions in Massachusetts showed the average annual cost of maintaining one laborer's family to be \$488.96. The average yearly earnings of a laborer's family was seen to be \$534.99—only \$46.03 more than the cost of that family's support. A margin of less than fifty dollars a year between the family and poverty or want! If, because of sickness or accident, that small margin should be wiped out, then the family is no longer adding to the nation's wealth—it is an economic burden. And yet "in Chicago a group of laboring men spent fourteen hundred dollars in one day for beer, while they displayed in a street procession these mottoes: 'Our Children Are Crying for Bread,' 'Bread or Blood.'"

The confession of a Michigan farmer

The ordinary workingman cannot afford to drink. Value for his money spent for beer or whiskey is not received. What he gives is outrageously out of proportion to what he gets, as the following confession will show.

"I am a farmer and I raise rye. One day I took a bushel of rye down to the distiller and sold it to him for fifty cents. The distiller got out of the bushel of rye three and one half gallons of proof whiskey, which he sold to the saloon keeper. I then started with the saloon keeper to drink up my bushel of rye at ten cents a drink, eight drinks to the pint, or \$6.40 a

gallon. The three and one half gallons of proof whiskey, which my fifty-cent rye had made, cost me \$22.40. I had to sell enough rye to the distiller to get money to pay the saloon keeper. After I had hauled forty-four and four fifths bushels of rye to the distiller to pay for what I had gotten out of one bushel, and after I had figured up just how much hard work it had taken to produce them, I said to myself—"What a fool!"

Seven times an Ohio flood

It has been estimated by A. P. Sandles, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, that the loss to the farmers of that State as a result of the recent floods was approximately \$10,000,000. And yet, in that one State, there is spent annually over the bars of the saloons \$76,500,000. That is more than seven times as much as the farmers lost in the floods! When land is injured and houses wrecked, the whole nation is profoundly stirred. When the injury is sevenfold greater and is a direct attack upon the physical and mental efficiency of the citizens, it is tolerated. Are life and labor of less value than land?

Our annual loss of productive power

Dr. Homer D. Hitchcock, long president of the Michigan State Board of Health, in a report of the American Public Health Association, estimated the annual loss of productive life in this country by reason of the premature deaths caused by alcohol to be one million one hundred and twenty-seven thousand years. Reckoning the productive power of an able-bodied person at five hundred dollars per year, we have an annual waste or loss of \$563,500,000. But to this enormous sum must be added the loss of productive power due to insanity and idiocy caused by drink. Dr. Hitchcock estimates that each year, from these two causes, four hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and sixty-seven years of productive labor are lost. That means \$209,083,500, or a total amount of labor valued at \$772,583,500.

The relation of drink to sickness

The man who labors cannot afford to part with his health. Loss of money from the pay envelope is apt to register the days of sickness. The 1910 Report of the Leipsic Sick Benefit Societies shows that at the ages twenty-five to thirty-four years the average insured man was sick 7.53 days during the year. The "drinkers" were sick 19.29 days. "At every age period drinkers' sickness lasted about two and one half times as long as that of the average insured man." The record also showed that "between twenty-five and forty-four years of age 'drinkers' were sick on the average 2.7 times as often as insured men in general." In a military report containing returns of a regiment of British soldiers, the non-abstainers were shown to have a sick rate of two and one half per cent, while among the abstainers the rate was only one half of one per cent.

Drink increases liability to accident

At a time when the use of labor-saving machinery is rapidly increasing it is of the greatest importance that the muscles—both large and small—be under perfect control, and that the sense of touch be unimpaired. A dull sense of touch or lack of muscular control multiplies the dangers from tools and machines. A letter sent out by the Ohio Manufacturers' Association calls attention to the fact that the user of alcohol does "not get the same quick response to nervous impressions as the healthy man and consequently is a frequent loser of that one fifth of a second which has saved or lost so many lives." Dangerous occupations are made more dangerous by drink. In a famous Iron and Steel Works it was found that abstainers had one third less accidents. The Fidelity and Casualty Company says concerning the prevention of industrial accidents: "A man whose nerves have been made unsteady by a recent debauch, or by the habitual use of alcohol, should not be permitted to operate dangerous machinery or to carry on dangerous work. He

endangers not only his own life, but the lives of others." Drink increases liability to accident because it leads one to be reckless and foolhardy, it dulls the senses by which danger is perceived, it impairs one's judgment of distances, and decreases motor control.

The fatal third hour

The effect of even small quantities of alcohol is to make it impossible to concentrate one's mind upon the task in hand as closely as when one is free from alcohol. Grebaut, a well-known French scientist, has shown that after alcohol has been taken into the stomach the percentage of it in the blood that supplies the brain increases gradually from two and one half to three hours, when the maximum amount is reached. Detailed and independent studies of industrial accidents in two States have been made by the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board and the Bureau of Labor of Minnesota. Both reports state that the greatest number of such accidents occur at ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon. If fatigue were the cause, the fatal hours would be just before noon, from eleven-thirty to twelve o'clock and just before quitting time at night. "But between eleven-thirty and twelve o'clock in the morning there are only about one third as many accidents as occur at ten o'clock, and at five in the afternoon about one fourth as many as at three o'clock." Alcohol taken on the way to work—just before seven and one o'clock—shows its greatest injury about three hours later.

The effect upon mental efficiency

As time goes on the demands for accuracy and rapidity are made in increasing measure upon mental laborers. Hence the added significance of the following facts brought out in careful experiments. The amount of alcohol consumed by one who drinks from two thirds of a bottle to a bottle of wine a day for twelve successive days resulted in a loss in

mental efficiency of from twenty-five to forty per cent. The loss of power to add was forty per cent, while the power to memorize on the twelfth day was only seventy per cent of what it should have been, taking into account the normal results of practice. Those who took from two to four glasses of beer a day for twelve days were able to do only sixty-five per cent of the work in adding figures that normal practice increase would have made possible. Only the ignorant identify a *feeling* of mental power with mental power itself. Thomas Edison is reported to have said: "Using drink in business is like putting sand in the bearings of an engine."

The drunkard as a consumer

The factory hand is dependent upon a job. The factory has jobs to offer when there is a demand for its products. The consumer—the one who buys clothes, food, and a house to live in—creates this demand and keeps the whole industrial world busy. Leif Jones, an eminent member of the British Parliament, said:

"I met the finished product of the saloon. He was lying in the gutter. He had on no hat; the hat trade was suffering. His coat was full of holes; the clothing trade was suffering. He had holes in his shoes; the shoe trade was suffering. He had on the remnant of a shirt; the woolen trade was suffering. He had on no socks; the hosiery trade was suffering. He was dirty; the soap trade was suffering. I can hardly mention a useful industry that was not suffering because of that man's insobriety."

Strong drink not only takes away a man's ability to work but also robs the man who has ability of his job.

Man robbed of his ability to work

Under modern conditions the majority of men are deprived of adequate food, shelter, clothes, and enjoyment if they are not able to work. When man's ability to work is improved the advancement of civilization is aided. Without

men and women who enjoy labor and are equipped physically, mentally, and morally to perform useful tasks, society in its present form would come to ruin. But drink decreases man's productive power, lessens his power of endurance, increases his liability to accident, sickness, and premature death. It also greatly reduces that mental clearness which is becoming more and more essential to the wage earner in an age when labor-saving machinery is being widely used. Moreover, the whole industrial order is seriously injured when the prevalent use of alcohol makes it impossible for a large portion of the population to become normal consumers of natural and useful products. Alcohol not only unfits man for labor but also decreases the demand for labor.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

What would be the result if half of the workers in the world should suddenly become chronic loafers?

Why should a man try to maintain his highest productive power?

Name four of the most important factors that determine one's ability to work.

What is the effect of alcohol upon endurance? Skill? Accuracy? Mental efficiency? Health?

What is the attitude of some of the prominent labor leaders toward drink?

Why should the poor man especially keep away from drink?

What are the profits of the distiller of whiskey as compared with other manufacturers?

If the loss caused by the use of alcoholic beverages were concentrated into one calamity, what would be the result?

What would happen to the price of labor if liquor drinking should cease and there should be a corresponding rise in productive power?

Would the increased demand for manufactured articles and general labor use up this new supply of productive power?

What lessons may be drawn from Daniel's insisting upon a simple diet?

Are the conditions of labor so healthful now that men can justify habits that tend to increase sickness?

How does the increased use of machinery affect the problem of the use of liquor?

How does the use of alcohol in small quantities affect one's mental efficiency?

How is the shoe trade affected by the liquor business?

What should be the attitude of the wage earner toward the saloon?

CLASS DISCUSSION

The class discussion may profitably center in the following important truths:

Labor holds a fundamental and dignified position.

Strong drink makes a man physically unfit to work.

It also takes away those mental qualities which are increasingly in demand.

Labor is gradually coming to see that alcohol is its worst enemy. Manufacturers and labor leaders are trying to save the wage earner from the use of alcohol.

WHAT OUR CLASS CAN DO

Help local labor organizations to conduct a campaign of education among their members.

Hold shop and street meetings in the interest of a saloonless community.

See that laws are enacted and enforced which will keep saloons closed until eight o'clock in the morning and at the noon hour.

LESSON VIII

THE POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS

THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

Why standest thou afar off, O Jehovah?
Why hidest thou thyself in times of trouble?
In the pride of the wicked the poor is hotly pursued;
Let them be taken in the devices that they have conceived.

For the wicked boasteth of his heart's desire,
And the covetous renounceth, *yea*, contemneth
Jehovah.

The wicked, in the pride of his countenance, *saith*,
He will not require *it*.

All his thoughts are, There is no God.

His ways are firm at all times;

Thy judgments are far above out of his sight:

As for all his adversaries, he puffeth at them.

He saith in his heart, I shall not be moved;

To all generations I shall not be in adversity.

His mouth is full of cursing and deceit and oppression:

Under his tongue is mischief and iniquity.

He sitteth in the lurking-places of the villages;

In the secret places doth he murder the innocent;

His eyes are privily set against the helpless.

He lurketh in secret as a lion in his covert;

He lieth in wait to catch the poor:

He doth catch the poor, when he draweth him in his
net.

He croucheth, he boweth down,

And the helpless fall by his strong ones.

He saith in his heart: God hath forgotten,

He hideth his face, he will never see it.

Arise, O Jehovah; O God, lift up thy hand:

Forget not the poor.—Psalm 10. 1-12.

THE LESSON

The opinions of men of political experience

The following opinions expressed by a governor, a senator, a judge, a president of the United States, and a world statesman, all of whom have witnessed the political activity of the liquor interests, are worthy of the most careful thought. The late Senator Edward Carmack, of Tennessee, said:

"I am weary of saloon domination. I am weary of a condition of things where the man whose business it is to make the laws must hold his office by consent of the man whose business it is to break the laws."

Judge Claudius B. Grant, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan, expresses the opinion that,

"The saloon has ever been and ever will be a corrupt element in politics."

Ex-Governor William M. Dawson of West Virginia says:

"Do men deplore the rule of corrupt political bosses? It is the saloon that rallies the mass of venal and unpatriotic voters who constitute the phalanx of the bosses' power. Has crime become rampant on the streets? The saloon is the refuge of criminals. Does vice seek protection? The saloon effects the arrangement with the policemen who are familiar with its dark secrets and comrades of its debased fraternity. Do gamblers wish to ply their demoralized trade among the young? The saloon affords them not only the shield, but brings them the susceptible patronage of inexperienced youths."

Thomas Jefferson said:

"The habit of using ardent spirits by men in office has occasioned more injury to the public and more trouble to me than all other sources. And were I to commence my administration again the first question I would ask respecting a candidate for office would be: Does he use ardent spirits?"

William E. Gladstone's judgment was:

"This traffic has wrought more harm than the three historic scourges—war, famine, and pestilence—combined."

Newspaper corruption

One of the most fundamental and far-reaching political activities of the liquor interests has been, and is, the creation of public opinion through influences brought to bear upon the newspapers. In 1889 the State of Pennsylvania gave a substantial majority against a Prohibition amendment. The manager of the liquor funds and forces is reported to have made the following statement after the campaign was over, showing how the newspapers were handled:

"We bought them by paying down so much cash. I visited the editors in person, or had some good man do so, and arranged to pay each paper for its support a certain amount of money. Throughout the State we paid weekly papers from fifty to five hundred dollars to publish such matter as we might furnish, either news or editorial, but the city daily papers we had to pay from one thousand to four thousand dollars. . . . It was understood with most of all the papers that we would furnish the matter, and so we employed a man to write for us and prepare articles for publication, which would be furnished to the papers to be printed as news or editorial matter, as we might direct. The most effective matter we could get up in the influencing of votes was that Prohibition did not prohibit, and the revenue, taxation, and how Prohibition would hurt the farmers. We would have these articles printed in different papers and then buy thousands of copies of the paper and send them to the farmers. If you work the farmers on the tax question you can catch them every time."

Alcohol in the melting pot

The influence of the saloon upon the millions of foreigners who are coming to be such a potent factor in the political life of our nation has become alarming. The liquor interests

are taking advantage of the susceptibility of the foreigner to early social and political impressions. In the "Brewers' Journal" of June 1, 1910, appeared this statement:

"The Anglo-Saxon element, from which we inherited the abominable remnants of puritanism, is rapidly disappearing in this country."

In the following statement Mr. Harry G. McCain gives a picture of alcohol in the melting pot.

"The political ideals of these people are blighted and blasted by the political atmosphere of the saloon. What are the political ideals of the liquor traffic? It is the arch vote-purchasing and politics-corrupting agency of this nation. The liquor traffic teaches the immigrant that it is not the integrity of the candidate, nor the justice of a measure, that should determine a man's vote, but the highest bidder! The liquor traffic knows no law of service or self-sacrifice; it follows no principle except self-aggrandizement, and has no ideal except to 'rule and ruin.' These political tenets it teaches to these millions who will be citizens to-morrow. What does this mean for the future of our nation?

"Does the immigrant constitute a menace to American ideals and institutions? If so, it is because of the influence of the liquor traffic in his life. What are we going to do about it? Can we evangelize the slums while the liquor system, backed by an enormous trust, is intrenched there, making criminals a hundredfold faster than we can make citizens? If we can't compete with the liquor traffic, let's kill the competitor!"

Brewery ownership of saloons

If the saloons are known to be the rallying places of corrupt politicians and "venal, unpatriotic voters," the danger of having their political power centralized and in control of any small group of financially interested men is apparent. In this connection it is significant to note the number of saloons owned by brewers. In 1913 the Legislature of Minnesota appointed a special committee to investigate the relation between the brewers and the saloons of that license State.

The committee made a searching investigation, and the substance of its report was published in the Minneapolis News of March 18 of that year as follows:

"Breweries control seven eighths of the saloons of the Twin Cities, promote houses of ill-fame and blind pigs, and corrupt politics.

"Out of eight hundred and fourteen saloons in Minneapolis and Saint Paul, seven hundred and twelve are either owned or controlled by brewing companies.

"Four hundred and eighteen buildings occupied by saloons are owned by brewing companies, and in many other cases the brewers own the fixtures or hold mortgages on buildings or sites.

"In Minneapolis three brewing companies own two hundred and seventy saloon buildings.

"There are sixteen brewing companies in business in the two cities.

"Agents for brewing companies appear with applicants for liquor licenses and practically control the granting of such licenses.

"From sixty to seventy-five per cent of license fees in Saint Paul are paid by breweries, and over forty per cent in Minneapolis.

"As many as twenty-five licenses are held by one brewing company.

"Many license fees are paid by breweries who are paid back by saloon keepers in installments of twenty dollars weekly.

"Brewing companies buy property for blind pig purposes and for houses of ill-fame, placing agents in charge of same.

"Blind pigs are encouraged by breweries, who deposit as high as one thousand dollars to pay possible fines."

A lobby in Washington

With political influence and vast capital thus centralized, influence upon legislation is the next logical step. Mr. William E. Johnson, when chief special officer of the United States Indian Service, said that the United States Brewers' Association, ever since its organization in 1860, has maintained a lobby in Washington and has exercised a powerful

influence over legislation proposals affecting its interests. For thirty years after its organization this association is said to have had things practically its own way in the capital of the nation. It was said of Senator Blair, for instance, that he led the contest for national Prohibition "with such vigor and persistency that his political downfall resulted."

Money and politics

It is a fact universally recognized that under the Republican form of government money is a large factor in political affairs. The ordinary voter is not aware of the vast amounts of money that are available for use by those who are intent upon furthering the interests of the liquor business. It is estimated that Chicago spends at least half as much for what it drinks as for what it eats, not counting the cost of the cooking and serving of food. The receipts in the retail liquor trade in this city for one year were over \$100,000,000. With this vast sum in the hands of men whose motives have become morally degenerate, the political menace becomes gigantic. In a study of the great business of dissipation in Chicago, Mr. George Kibbe Turner, a noted magazine writer, found that the profits and the political necessities of the business of dissipation are incomparably greater than those of the public service corporation. Then, because their "business" demands the breaking of the law, these dealers must go into politics, they must control politics—and they do. It has been no secret that the control of the first and eighteenth wards, in which the "business of dissipation" was concentrated, was in the hands of saloon keepers of evil reputation. The writer expressed the opinion that this control by the liquor interests extended over every part of the municipal government from the city hall to the newly appointed policemen. Appointments were influenced, "payment for protection" was collected from places of vice, vote buying was deliberately carried on. Mr. Turner pleaded for a simplification of municipal government so that the "will of the

people" might be obtained. "The fact is," he writes, "that under present conditions the financial interests of dissipation have more direct representation in the administration of the city government than the will of the people."

"It is true that criminal saloons have an understanding with the police that they may violate the law until some one protests, and that then they will be notified by the police and kept in touch with the situation until it is advisable for them to resume the practices which are objected to."

The conclusion arrived at by this careful investigation was that saloon money must be taken out of politics. "It is safe to guarantee that when the money . . . has been taken out of politics, the only 'regulation' of saloons that will appear 'reasonable' is total annihilation."

Moral and political forces

In order for society to be maintained in safe and enduring form, there must be harmony between its organized moral forces, such as the home, the school, the church, and the organized political forces, such as the political parties. If the organized political forces become dominated by interests that create and maintain influences which lead to the demoralization of man, the outlook for society is dark. When political parties in power make possible laws which imperil the home, which permit the social corruption of youth, which seriously interfere with the sanctity of the Sabbath, their moral character must be judged by their fruits. "Is there a law," writes Dr. A. A. Hopkins, "which comes between the home and the school, and halts the feet that seek the halls of learning, and turns them surely to the paths of shame, which makes more difficult the teacher's task, and renders less beneficent the school's mission, and spreads ignorance, vice, and crime where education should be beneficently diffused? Then this law is evidence, actual, unimpeachable, and appalling, that there are organized political forces not in harmony with moral forces."

The saloon keeper and the voter

If a voter, after having become informed as to the political, moral, and economic devastation wrought by the saloon, continues to vote for license, he thereby becomes morally responsible, with the man more directly connected with the liquor business, for these evil results. Here is the case stated in simple terms by Mr. George R. Stewart in his "The Saloon Under the Searchlight":

"My neighbor, A, on the left, has some money in his pocket which I desire to secure to assist me in paying the taxes on my property. To do this it will be necessary to murder this man. I do not desire to murder him myself, because I am a so-called decent citizen. I do not care to have my family and my reputation connected with a murder case in the courts. My neighbor, B, on the right, is a vicious character. He is blinded by the dollar. His ideas of brotherly love, of man's duty to his fellow man, and of man's duty to his community, are low and vicious. He has no family pride and no personal pride. He is willing to sell out everything for the dollar. I combine with my neighbor, B, furnish him my pistol with which to kill neighbor, A, and he and I divide the money filched from the dead man's pocket. He supports his family with his part; I pay my taxes with mine. Now let neighbor A represent the poor unfortunate man whose appetite leads to drink. Let B represent the saloon keeper, with whom I combine, to whom I furnish my ballot. It is my ballot with which he procures the saloon, furnishes the liquor to my neighbor, A, and takes his money for it. His liquor destroys the poor, unfortunate man. I get a part of the money to pay my taxes. I hold that the poor, vicious B is as vile in the second act as he is in the first, and that I, who would not do the act myself, but furnished to him the means with which he might do it, am a more vicious character in each case than he."

Organized moral forces must make themselves felt politically

The vast amount of legislation that makes possible the

development of the liquor business and gives it political protection registers the political successes of that business. It does not necessarily mean that the organized immoral forces are inherently stronger than those that are moral. But it does mean that they are so related to the political life of the nation or State that they have greater political influence. The imperative demand is that the citizens who are vitally interested in the welfare of the home, the school, and the church, become organized so as to make their maximum strength felt in the places where laws are made and enforced. There must come harmony and cooperation among the various churches and patriotic and educational societies. A common and trusted leadership is greatly needed. The full force of the moral elements in the nation is greater than those that are immoral. They can control the politics of the nation. But in order to actually accomplish that end they must develop greater political interest and activity. The political party in power must be dominated by the highest moral motives and remain inviolable and incorruptible in carrying through its exalted purpose.

The opinion of John Adams

In the following words one of our greatest statesmen predicted the political danger of the liquor business:

"Like so many boxes of Pandora, dram-shops are hourly scattering plagues of every kind—natural, moral, and political. The worst effect of all, and which ought to make every man, who has the least sense of his privilege, tremble, these houses are become in many places the nurseries of our legislators. . . . I think it would be well worth the attention of our Legislature to confine the number and retrieve the character of licensed houses, lest that impiety and profaneness, that abandoned intemperance and prodigality, that impudence and brawling temper, which these abominable nurseries daily propagate, should arrive at last to a degree of strength that even the Legislature will not be able to control."

The "plagues of every kind," newspaper corruption, injury to voters coming from the immigrant classes, brewery ownership of saloons, the rallying of unpatriotic voters, a powerful lobby, the attack upon the morals of our lawmakers, have all been scattered over our political life. And we, as a nation, are reaping an awful harvest of ills.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

How did William E. Gladstone look upon the liquor traffic?

What was Thomas Jefferson's opinion?

In what ways have the liquor interests used the newspapers to influence public opinion?

What evidences are there that liquor advertisements have served as bribes?

What is the influence of the saloon upon the immigrant?

To what extent were the saloons in Minneapolis and Saint Paul under the direct control of the brewers?

How do such saloons constitute a political menace?

What has been the history of the liquor lobby at Washington?

What political danger can you see in the vast sums of money in control of the liquor interests?

To what extent is the voter who votes for license responsible for the social injury caused by the saloon?

Why should the moral and religious forces of a community feel the responsibility of making themselves felt politically?

Is it just to judge the moral character of the party in power by the moral character of the legislation enacted by it?

How can the Christian sentiment of America manifest its full strength at the polls?

CLASS DISCUSSION

Guard against any tendency to let the discussion drift away from the main point of the lesson. The spirit of political partisanship should not enter into the discussion.

Show by what methods the liquor interests have tried to influence voters and legislators. Have it brought vividly before the class that these interests are equipped with the kind of resources that count in such undertakings.

In the final moments of the hour let every member feel the responsibility for the organization of the moral forces of which he is a part, to the end that each may become politically effective.

WHAT OUR CLASS CAN DO

Before local and State elections find out the attitude of the candidates toward the liquor business. See to it that the members of the class, and all voters of similar moral sympathies, are correctly informed.

Have candidates for office come before the class or before a meeting arranged for by it and declare their attitude on this question.

Bring moral pressure to bear upon the newspapers to help them resist the pressure of the liquor interests. Patronize those that stand against such interests.

LESSON IX

HOW DRINK INJURES THE HOME

THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions?

Who hath complaining? who hath wounds without cause?

Who hath redness of eyes?

They that tarry long at the wine;

They that go to seek out mixed wine.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red,

When it sparkleth in the cup,

When it goeth down smoothly:

At the last it biteth like a serpent,

And stingeth like an adder.

Thine eyes shall behold strange things,

And thy heart shall utter perverse things.

—Proverbs 23. 29-33.

On the seventh day, when the heart of the king was merry with wine, he commanded Mehuman, Biztha, Harbona, Bigtha, and Abagtha, Zethar, and Carcas, the seven chamberlains that ministered in the presence of Ahasuerus the king, to bring Vashti the queen before the king with the crown royal, to show the peoples and the princes her beauty; for she was fair to look on. But the queen Vashti refused to come at the king's commandment by the chamberlains: therefore was the king very wroth, and his anger burned in him.

Then the king said to the wise men, who knew the times (for so was the king's manner toward all that knew law and judgment; and the next unto him were Carshena, Shethar, Admatha, Tarshish, Meres, Marsena, and Memucan, the seven princes of Persia and Media, who saw the king's face, and sat first in the kingdom), What shall we do unto the queen Vashti according to law, because she hath not done the bidding of the king Ahasuerus by the chamberlains?

And Memucan answered before the king and the princes, Vashti the queen hath not done wrong to the king only, but also to all the princes, and to all the peoples that are in all the provinces of the king Ahasuerus. For this deed of the queen will come abroad unto all women, to make their husbands contemptible in their eyes, when it shall be reported, The king Ahasuerus commanded Vashti the queen to be brought in before him, but she came not. And this day will the princesses of Persia and Media who have heard of the deed of the queen say *the like* unto all the king's princes. So *will there arise* much contempt and wrath. If it please the king, let there go forth a royal commandment from him, and let it be written among the laws of the Persians and the Medes, that it be not altered, that Vashti come no more before king Ahasuerus; and let the king give her royal estate unto another that is better than she. And when the king's decree which he shall make shall be published throughout all his kingdom (for it is great), all the wives will give to their husbands honor, both to great and small. And the saying pleased the king and the princes; and the king did according to the word of Memucan: for he sent letters into all the king's provinces, into every province according to the writing thereof, and to every people after their language, that every man should bear rule in his own house, and should speak according to the language of his people.—Esther 1. 10-22.

And Abigail came to Nabal; and, behold, he held a feast in his house, like the feast of a king; and Nabal's heart was merry within him, for he was very drunken: wherefore she told him nothing, less or more, until the morning light. And it came to pass in the morning, when the wine was gone out of Nabal, that his wife told him these things, and his heart died within him, and he became as a stone. And it came to pass about ten days after, that Jehovah smote Nabal, so that he died.—1 Samuel 25. 36-38.

THE LESSON

The home is the heart of a nation's life

The home sustains a vital relation to the State. More

than any other institution it influences the moral character and permanency of the nation. What the heart is to the physical body, the home is to the body politic—its real source of life. The surest way to safeguard the State is to protect the family from corrupting influences. If family life begins to disintegrate and decay, the existence of the nation is endangered. "To maintain normal family life, to restore it when it has been interfered with, to create conditions more and more favorable to it" is the fundamental object of efficient efforts to elevate society. Hence to measure the influence of any institution upon the home helps to point out its real place in the life of the nation.

Parental responsibility

The present generation of parents are the trustees of human life. The responsibility for the health, education, social and industrial efficiency, and moral character of the coming generation rests primarily upon them. The destiny of the nation rests heavily upon these to whom has been committed the care of young life. Any influence that blights that sense of parental responsibility or that renders these "trustees" unable or unfit to perform their important duties is a direct blow at the welfare of society.

The rights of the child

The child's first claim for protection, care, nourishment, and an environment that is intellectually, morally, and religiously stimulating is upon its parents. But "society underwrites the obligation" by providing a living wage, by inspecting the foods that are put into the market, by protecting life and guarding health, by guaranteeing liberty and the free pursuit of legitimate pleasures, and by protecting womanhood. When for any reason the natural home is seriously impaired the State feels the responsibility of respecting these rights of the child and undertakes to care for it. In the interest of self-preservation, society must recognize the child's

needs. These needs should be supplied in the home. No other institution can take its place. Children who become State charges lose from their lives something that is vital.

The home and the saloon

Hence there rests upon every intelligent citizen the responsibility of seeing to it that society does not tolerate the presence of any institution that interferes with parents doing their duty. The influences that are most deadly in this regard are social impurity, gambling, crime, pauperism, vice in its many forms, insanity, industrial inefficiency, sickness and disease. But these are all "the legitimate children of the liquor traffic; it is in the saloon where they are born and bred. Trace back the story of pauperism, crime, vice, insanity, disease, and pollution to their most prolific source and that source will be the legalized liquor traffic, manifested in the open saloon."

Drink reduces the possible income of the home

If the earnings of the bread-winner of the family are spent in drink, from what source shall the home derive its comforts or even its necessities? The use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage reduces a man's physical and mental ability, renders him more liable to sickness and accident, and reduces his chances of finding and keeping a steady job. All this affects his wages. The income of the man who drinks is reduced. If he happens to be the one upon whom a family depends for support, his lack of productive power is apt to be recorded in the poverty or destitution of his wife and children. In reducing the wage-earning capacity of the father, the liquor traffic becomes a robber of the prosperity and comfort of the home of which he is the head.

Drink reduces the available income of the home

The father who drinks not only reduces the amount of his wages but also further depletes the amount of money

that is available for the support of his family by spending a part of it for that which is neither food nor shelter. The annual liquor bill of the United States is approximately \$1,750,000,000. For \$650,000,000 you could buy all of the cotton goods produced in the United States for one year; for \$460,000,000 all of the woolens and worsteds. \$435,000,000 would purchase every barrel of flour milled, and the potato crop of the United States could be secured for \$205,000,000 more. The \$1,750,000,000 spent for liquor would therefore purchase the total output of these four industries.

Some interesting comparisons

"All of the wheat produced in our country in 1910 would pay our drink bill for less than eighty-two days.

"All of the coal produced the same year would pay our drink bill less than eighty-three days.

"All of the gold mined in the United States in 1910 would not pay twelve days' drink bill. All of the silver mined in our country in the same year would not pay five days' drink bill.

"One hundred and twenty days' drink bill would wipe out of existence our entire interest-bearing national debt.

"Fifty days' drink bill would build the Panama Canal."

Wages paid in the liquor industry

Nor does the liquor business pay in wages, to those who are employed in the places of manufacture and distribution, enough to wipe out this charge of being a twofold destroyer of home comforts and necessities. At its own estimate it pays only fifty-four millions of dollars annually to its various employees. The other manufacturers of the nation pay forty-eight times as much in wages alone. Mr. Deets Pickett, Research Secretary of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, says:

"Labor receives seven and sixty-three hundredths per cent of the wholesale value of liquor produced,

whereas the average for all manufacturing industries, according to the abstract of the Census of 1910, is sixteen and fifty-seven hundredths per cent. The manufacturer of liquors ranks twenty-third in the proportion of final wholesale value which goes to labor; that is, twenty-two other industries pay a larger percentage of their receipts to the man whose brawn and sweat is given freely for the day's wages."

Families that own their own homes

Families that live in their own homes enjoy a sense of security and permanency which does not come to those who live in rented apartments. Moreover they take greater interest in the artistic appearance—the silent teachers—of the house. In 1900 the per cent of families who owned their own homes in the five prohibition States at that time was 59.1 per cent, while in the license and partially-license States the percentage was 45.8.

The saloon works against the health of the family

No generation can, if it would, live unto itself. The record of our past lives is handed down with a fearful accuracy to the lives that come after us. The sins of the fathers are visited upon the children, not through any arbitrary decree on the part of an outraged God, but by the inevitable workings of a natural law. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap" is written large at the very heart of the universe, and when one sows a habit which brings forth a harvest of weakened nerves, enfeebled brain, diseased tissues, and the general degeneration which comes from alcohol, he must not complain if that harvest comes to perfection in his own life and the lives of his descendants.

Dr. T. A. MacNicholl, of New York, who has made investigations of the relation of alcohol to degeneracy, says:

"Within thirty years the mortality from chronic diseases has doubled. Within a period of fifty-three years the country's population increased three hundred and thirty per cent, while the number of insane

and feeble-minded increased nine hundred and fifty per cent. . . . During the past five years the United States birthrate has fallen off thirty-three and one third per cent; this means the loss of a million babies a year. Let this degeneracy continue at the same rate for one hundred years, and there will not be a native born child five years old in the United States."

Dr. MacNicholl then answers the question: "What is the cause of this degeneracy?" as follows:

"A hundred different intermediate agencies may contribute to the undoing of the race, but back of them all stands alcohol as the chief degenerative factor. . . ."

This great burden of drink is not borne by the drinker, but by the drinker's children. They come into the world handicapped by lowered vitality. The report of a recent French investigation showed that of the fifty-three thousand children that died in one decade under eleven months of age, nearly one fourth succumbed from lack of vitality, and this the investigators believed to be largely due to alcoholism in the parents.

Of the children of drinking parents having sufficient vitality to live, a large part are handicapped with physical or mental weaknesses that hamper them all through life, or make them an easy prey to diseases that carry them off prematurely. Tuberculosis occurs with marked frequency in the families of drinkers, an indication of weakened physical resistance. Inability to withstand fatigue and the craving for something to give a feeling of strength is a reasonable explanation of one cause at least of the greater tendency to the formation of drinking habits in the children of drinkers.

The saloon is the foe of home's happiness and integrity

Whence come brawlings? Whence come contentions? Whence come heart breaks, tears, and sighs? Have you ever had the inexpressible anguish of studying at first hand

a drunkard's home? Then you know that it is the fittest earthly type of inferno. But even where the saloon has not wrought its perfected work, where "moderate drinking" only is indulged in, alcohol is still the enemy of home's happiness. More quarrels have their beginning in the wine glass than in any other one source. More crooked thinking and more crooked deeds come from partly alcoholized brains than from any other. Said a gentleman to a physician not long since:

"I have all my life been accustomed to taking with my dinner one glass of wine. Sometimes, when dining out, or when I have special guests, I exceed that limit; I drink two or three, or perhaps more glasses. I never do that that I am not at once conscious of a distinct lowering of my moral tone. I find myself uttering sentiments which I know I do not really believe. I find myself saying things which I know, in my best moments, I could not uphold. I am conscious of a lowering of my entire moral tone."

The fact that his moral tone was doubtless lowered by even the one glass was put so clearly before him by the physician that he became a total abstainer. Home's happiness, home's purity, home's integrity and uprightness are constantly endangered by the saloon.

The broken homes

From 1887 to 1906 there were 184,568 divorces in the United States due to intemperance on the part of husband or wife. According to the Census Bureau, one divorce in every five has intemperance as one cause. In Chicago and Brooklyn investigations have been made to ascertain what were the principal causes of divorces and family separations. Judge Gemmill, of the Chicago Court of Domestic Relations, put into operation a system of recording the cases of family troubles brought to his court for settlement from which he found that forty-six per cent were caused by drink. No other one cause furnished over fourteen per cent. The Brooklyn investigation, which was carried out by probation

officers, resulted in nearly the same percentage of broken homes due to drink—45.8 per cent. The Superintendent of the Bureau of Domestic Relations in the City of New York told a Sun reporter that by far the most frequent cause of the breaking up of homes in the four thousand cases dealt with in that city the same year was drink. "The havoc that drink plays in domestic troubles has never been exaggerated," said Miss Ida Tarbell in summing up the evidence in *The American Magazine*, January, 1914. In England the condition seems to be even worse, according to the testimonies of divorce court officials. "If you eliminate the drink question you eliminate ninety per cent of the cases we have," says J. R. Roberts, editor of "Justices' Manual" and president of the Incorporated Society of Justices' Clerks. "If the drink habit could be eradicated from the nation, this court might close its doors, at any rate for the greater part of the time," is the testimony of Lord Gorell, the president of an English divorce court.

Actual disruption of the family on account of intolerable conduct due to drink represents only the extreme stage. Many minor degrees impair more or less seriously the irreplaceable function of the home in forming the character of a people. When an able-bodied man fails to support the home and the wife and mother must turn breadwinner, her possibilities for advancing civilization through elevating home influences are immensely reduced. An investigation of three hundred and eighty-six cases of family desertion in twenty-five cities of the United States, by Miss Lillian Brandt (1905), showed that three hundred and twenty-five of the men and forty-three of the women were hard drinkers. Another report by the Associated Charities of Boston (1910) gives an account of three hundred and fifty-two able-bodied men in Boston in one year who failed to support their families. The Associated Charities was appealed to by the families for aid and found on investigation that two hundred and forty-three of these men (sixty-nine per cent) were drunkards. Accounts may be found in reports of social workers of

children acting as family breadwinners, supporting and taking care of drunken fathers or mothers, or both. Heavy as is the burden of such children, they are not the only ones that are oppressed by it. The community of which they are a part is decidedly poorer because of the necessarily dwarfed development of such premature burden-bearers. This reaction upon the community is, of course, just retribution for its failure to protect its citizens from public traffic in a brain poison.

The conclusion is irresistible. It is the duty of all who care for the homes of the nations to put themselves in battle array against the home's arch foe. By example and influence, by voice and vote, by prayer and by work, every home and every inmate of a home who cares for the welfare of the nation and the establishment of Christ's Kingdom upon earth should declare "Saloons must go," that, thereby, better homes may come. With liquor abolished, wages will increase and a better financial support of the family will thereby come. Take the money that goes for drink and spend it for the home and a new era of comfort will result. Stop drink and children will be born healthier, reared under better conditions, arrive at a higher plane of moral development. Grinding poverty, that leaves no room for proper relaxation, will no longer be the force it now is, working as it does against the happiness of the home. Abolish the liquor traffic and the worst hindrance standing in the way of the natural expression of the God-given parental instinct will be removed.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Why is the family the fundamental social institution?

Which is the more important in the making of citizens, the home or the public school?

Of what service should the home be to the child?

Which is more prudent for the State, to prevent the disintegration of homes, or to build orphanages and asylums to take care of the products of wrecked homes?

Wherein does the saloon affect the home directly?

Wherein does it injure the home indirectly?

What portion of a man's wages should go to the support of his wife and children?

How much of it has he a right to spend foolishly?

If our annual liquor bill were used to buy houses at three thousand dollars each, how many families could thus be supplied?

How is it that the saloon costs the State twice as much as the license fees amount to?

Has a mother the moral right to ask the State to protect the welfare and happiness of her home?

What effect does alcohol have on the marriage bond?

CLASS DISCUSSION

Bring out the importance of the home; its influence upon the children and parents. Show that the character of the home depends upon the parental sense of responsibility and parental resources, financial, intellectual, and moral.

With a full appreciation of the importance of the home, demonstrate that drink reduces, in many ways, the resources without which a home is impossible, and injures the parents' sense of responsibility and fitness to perform their duties.

Let the discussion become a direct, personal appeal to the manhood or womanhood of the members present, with a forceful presentation of the call to protect innocent and helpless children from the results of the liquor traffic.

WHAT OUR CLASS CAN DO

Have three members read and report on Chapters II, V, and VIII of Devine's "The Family and Social Work."

Have a representative of some such organization as the Associated Charities address the class on the effects of the saloon upon the homes of your community.

Plan and inaugurate a campaign to save the children of your community from the evil results of poverty.

LESSON X

THE USE OF ALCOHOL A SOURCE OF POVERTY

THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

It is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is not for kings to
drink wine;
Nor for princes *to say*, Where is strong drink?
Lest they drink, and forget the law,
And pervert the justice *due* to any that is afflicted.
Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish,
And wine unto the bitter in soul:
Let him drink, and forget his poverty,
And remember his misery no more.

—Proverbs 31. 4-7.

Woe to thee, O land, when thy king is a child, and
thy princes eat in the morning! Happy art thou, O
land, when thy king is the son of nobles, and thy
princes eat in due season, for strength, and not for
drunkenness!—Ecclesiastes 10. 17, 18.

THE LESSON

What is poverty?

Every individual should be supplied with sufficient nourishing food, clothing, shelter, and opportunities for physical and social relaxation to be able to be maintained at the highest point of mental and physical efficiency. The man who is poorly fed cannot accomplish the amount of work of which he is naturally capable. The body must have adequate protection from excessive cold and heat. Otherwise physical efficiency is impaired. It is possible for an individual to be deprived of these resources necessary to highest mental and physical efficiency and yet not experience the pain and suffer-

ing that result from destitution. Efficiency on one hand and destitution on the other mark the boundaries of what may be termed poverty.

Poverty and income

It does not follow, necessarily, that the man of small income is the poor man, and the one of large income he who maintains the highest efficiency. A man may have a salary or wage that is adequate to supply the necessary food and shelter and opportunity to play, but for some reason fail to spend it for these things. He may have an income that is adequate and yet spend so much of his money for that which is not bread, such a large portion of his income for that which does not satisfy his real needs, that he is no better off physically than the one whose income is inadequate. With the majority of people it is a problem not so much of earnings as it is of judicious spending and of saving. After the other things are paid for, what amount is left for the essential things? is with many the vital question. With many a man it comes to be a question not of how much is consumed, but rather of how much real food is consumed.

The principle illustrated

A special inquiry on the alcohol factor in social conditions was recently conducted by Mr. George Blaikloch, Barrister-at-Law, for the Committee of the National Temperance League of England. The report, as given in the summer of 1914 issue of the National Temperance Quarterly, describes a large number of cases of poverty of which the following is typical:

"A man earning twenty-seven shillings per week lived in the slums. He became converted and signed the pledge. In one month he removed to a better house in a respectable district. In two years he refurnished the house, and with two of his children working, at the end of six years he paid in cash fifty pounds for a piano."

The report shows that such "cases are typical of hundreds engaged in the woolen trade. Among the miners of the district, who earn good wages, there is a large proportion who spend from ten shillings upwards on drink, and their homes suffer correspondingly as to furniture and other desirable comforts." Cases were found where there were only two or three pieces of furniture in the house, where the family had to sleep on the floor, though the income, if judiciously spent, would have been adequate to have provided for ordinary needs. The experience of those who work in the slums is that as soon as they get the people living there to give up drink they see them move away to better quarters.

Higher wages inadequate

Labor leaders are coming to appreciate the fact that higher wages alone will not cure the ills from which wage earners are suffering. The famous labor leader, John F. Cuneen, says:

"Labor unions engage halls, distribute literature, go to considerable expense for the discussion of economics, but at such gatherings there is one phase of the economic question upon which silence is maintained, and that is the liquor question. This question ought to be the foremost in discussion as to how to solve it rightly. It will do the labor unions little good if they fight to increase the workingman's wages if the workingman turns over to the liquor traffic the increased wage he receives."

Alcohol and pauperism

In Stockholm, ninety per cent of the paupers in the work-houses are there as the result of alcohol and fifty per cent of those who receive outdoor relief need it for the same reason. As a usual thing, people do not drink because they are poor but are poor because they drink. In Manchester, England, Alderman McDougall, inquiring into the causes of pauperism, found that in fifty per cent of the four hundred

and four individual paupers investigated, drink was the cause. Other investigations that have been made tell the same story. Replies to questions sent lately to every almshouse in the United States show that at least fifty-one per cent of the inmates of almshouses become paupers through drink. Warden Roberts, of the New York almshouse on Blackwell's Island, considers that nine tenths of the inmates, numbering 2,593, came there through drink.

Tudor Trevor, an English sociologist, says that seventy per cent of the paupers of England, costing the nation \$50,000,000 annually, are the result of alcoholic drinking.

Sickness, non-employment, desertions, imprisonment, and inefficiency are reckoned as causes of poverty. These evils are consequences of beer and whiskey drinking.

Is poverty of itself a calamity?

Those who have had wide experience in the work of organized charities do not consider poverty, in itself, a calamity from which it is impossible to recover, especially if health and moral character are not impaired. Sickness and accident may have caused the income temporarily to become inadequate. But it is usually the policy of the United Charities never to allow a family to be broken up because of poverty alone. Temporary relief may be given and with that all that may be needed is to arouse ambition, stimulate interest and self-activity, and create new ideals. Where these factors are united with physical strength, poverty can usually be overcome. But where, in addition to poverty, there is also the habit of liquor drinking, as long as that habit remains in control, the case is hopeless. For under such circumstances the moral appeal falls upon deaf ears and broken, impotent wills. Efforts are erratic. The one who drinks is unfitted for the long, steady, hard pull from poverty to economic independence. Dr. Wm. E. Shaw, of Cincinnati, in a letter in the *Lancet Clinic*, July 10, 1909, says:

"My observation of those who used alcohol for the purpose of forgetting misery and poverty convinced me more than thirty years ago that the best way to escape poverty and misery was to begin the battle of life as a total abstainer, and I have seen no reason to change my mind."

Drink causes a lack of the desire to work

One effect of alcohol upon many who are even moderate drinkers is to rob them of the delight in work which is so frequently characteristic of those who are prosperous. The normal man and woman may dislike drudgery but find a present good in the performing of the necessary tasks. But the habitual drinker finds no pleasure in toil. It has lost its charm for him. In the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Associated Charities of Boston the statement is made that "most drunkards are bitterly afraid of hard work. The trip to the island, after the first sense of shame has worn off, becomes a mere quiet loafing time at the expense of the city. But the threat of Bridgewater has sent more than one East Boston drunkard to his knees, begging for mercy. Bridgewater means ten to fifteen hours of hard work each day."

Records of a juvenile court

J. J. McManaman, chief probation officer of Chicago's Juvenile Court, in summarizing the year's work, said: "Whiskey causes poverty. Poverty causes crime. That summarizes the situation." The chief causes of so many children's being in court were pointed out to be intemperance and neglect rather than misfortune. A study of the cases showed that while the poverty of thirteen of the children was due to the immorality of the mother, that of one hundred and sixty was due to drunkenness of the father, ninety-two to drunkenness of the mother, and sixty-three to the drunkenness of both. Fully seventy-five per cent could be traced to their origin in the neglect and drunkenness of parents.

The teetotaler immune from the workhouse

Dr. E. Claude Taylor, in trying to find out the number of abstainers who were present in workhouses, asked of those who had first-hand knowledge the following question: "Have you any (adult) life abstainers in your workhouse?" The answers were strikingly unanimous: "None known." "Out of sixteen hundred I have found one." "No." "Very few, and they seem to live longer than the others." "Never heard of any." "Not more than .3 per cent." "Occasionally met with; one or two in now." The extreme that is said on the other side is "Yes," and "A large number of the adult inmates assert that they are life-abstainers, or at the very most very moderate drinkers." "On two occasions I have gone into the dining-room of my own workhouse and asked any who had been abstainers any length of time to hold up a hand. On one occasion not one hand was held up; on the other one an old lady of eighty-five years did so, as being a teetotaler for forty years, and one half-witted woman claimed to be. Apparently it is sufficient to be a teetotaler to insure almost certain safeguard from being driven into the workhouse."

The case in Massachusetts

In a remarkable report on "The Relation of the Liquor Traffic to Pauperism, Crime, and Insanity," Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, former chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, thus summarizes the facts ascertained:

"Out of thirty-two hundred and thirty paupers—this being the total number found in the institutions during twelve consecutive months—twenty-one hundred and eight, or about sixty-five in every hundred (65.26 per cent) were addicted to the use of liquor. The excessive drinkers numbered five hundred and five, or about sixteen in every one hundred (15.63 per cent) of all the paupers. The total abstainers numbered eight hundred and sixty-six, or about twenty-seven in every one hundred (26.81 per cent) of all the paupers. Of the total abstainers, however,

four hundred and twenty-nine were minors, two hundred and eighty-one being under ten years of age. There were also thirty-one minors addicted to the use of liquor. Excluding all the minors, whether total abstainers or not, we have twenty-seven hundred and fifty-two paupers of adult years, of whom two thousand and seventy-seven, or about seventy-five in every one hundred (75.47 per cent), were addicted to the use of liquor, including five hundred and four excessive drinkers and fifteen hundred and seventy-three drinkers not classed as excessive.

"Of the whole number of paupers, 47.74 per cent, or nearly forty-eight in every one hundred, had one or both parents intemperate.

"Of the whole number 39.44 per cent, or about thirty-nine in every one hundred, attributed their pauperism to their own intemperate habits; about five in every one hundred considered their pauperism due to the intemperance of their parents, one or both; and several in every one hundred attributed their pauperism to the intemperance of those upon whom they were dependent, other than parents."

Alcohol the indirect cause of burdens

It is a fact recognized by leading medical authorities that the children of drinking parents are especially likely to contract tuberculosis. In the International Prize Essay, "Tuberculosis," in 1908, there occurs this statement by Dr. S. A. Knoff: "Alcoholism must be considered the most active cooperator of the deadly germ of tuberculosis." An investigation conducted by Professor G. von Bunge, of Basel, Switzerland, showed that of one hundred and forty-nine fathers who were occasional drinkers, 8.7 per cent of the children were tuberculous. Of one hundred and sixty-nine moderate drinkers, the percentage of tuberculous children was 10.7. Sixty-seven fathers who were immoderate drinkers were investigated and it was found that 16.4 per cent of the children had tuberculosis. 27.7 per cent of the children of sixty fathers who were confirmed drunkards were found to be afflicted with the white plague. The poverty which results from the use of alcohol makes it necessary frequently

for families to live in rooms that have poor ventilation and that are overcrowded. The sanitary conditions are apt to be poor. The conditions of the drinker's home make his family especially susceptible to this and other diseases. Thus drink not only decreases the amount of money available to satisfy normal needs and unfits the wage earner to carry the physical, mental, and moral burdens of supporting a family, but it also increases the tendency toward sickness, deformity, feeble-mindedness, and degeneracy. The added burden of caring for those who thus fall below what is normal is a prolific—though indirect—cause of poverty.

Increasing the fixed charges

The question may well be asked, Who pays the increased cost to society, in the police departments, courts, State hospitals, prisons, jails, care of the insane and paupers that are occasioned by the liquor business? It is estimated that in New York City alone \$1,650,000 is expended annually to arrest and care for cases of intoxication. It costs that one city nearly \$100,000 annually just to try the persons charged with intoxication. The custodial care of persons arrested for intoxication costs a quarter of a million annually. The entire treatment of public intoxication in New York is \$2,412,000 every year. The license fees pay about one half of the actual cost of drink to the State. This vast sum must be collected in various forms of taxation. The burden is shared by the man who pays rent and buys food. Thus the poor man finds it is more difficult to supply himself and those dependent upon him with the necessities of life. By adding to the public expenses the liquor business and its results add financial burdens to the already overburdened citizen.

The principle of prevention

In the broad modern movement to relieve society of its ills and its burdens, the emphasis is being placed upon preventive

measures. The medical profession is giving much thought not only to the best methods of curing disease, but also to those of discovering and removing the sources of disease. If an epidemic of typhoid fever is found in a community, efforts are directed toward curing the cases that the contagion has already caused. But efforts are also concentrated upon the work of making it impossible for new cases to appear. This principle applied to charitable work has revolutionized the methods formerly adopted. The scientific spirit makes it necessary to trace out and get rid of the causes of poverty as well as to give direct and immediate assistance to the poor. Is the intelligent contributor to the Associated Charities or to the Church Poor Fund doing his full duty if he gives money to relieve the poor of the church or community without doing something to terminate the period of need in those who receive his alms? If the liquor business is directly or indirectly responsible for half of the pauperism, if its vital connection with poverty has been scientifically demonstrated, then there rests upon charity workers the prudential responsibility of getting rid of that business. This is a preventive measure. It is removing the source. In the interest of efficiency it is necessary.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

What is poverty?

What is the relation of poverty to income?

What has been the experience of those who work in the slums regarding the giving up of drink by those living in poverty?

What is the attitude of labor leaders toward the demand for higher wages?

What proportion of pauperism has been found to be the result of drink?

Why do the workers for the United Charities look upon poverty as being, in itself, an inadequate cause for breaking up a home?

How does drink affect one's desire to work?

What do the records of a juvenile court show as to the relation between drink and crime among young people?

What is usually the teetotaler's relation to the workhouse?

How is drink related to pauperism in Massachusetts?

In what way does alcohol increase the financial burden of those poor people who do not drink?

To what extent does alcohol cooperate with tuberculosis?

What else should a philanthropist do besides giving money to relieve a case of poverty?

Is a church justified in using the poor fund to fight the liquor business?

CLASS DISCUSSION

First define what poverty is, showing its relation to income.

Point out the effect of illegitimate or imprudent expenditures upon poverty. Show what a large proportion of pauperism is due to drink.

Let the climax of the discussion center in showing that in the interest of the prevention of poverty and the more extreme forms of destitution and pauperism, the church and charity worker must spend some of their energy in getting rid of the liquor business.

WHAT OUR CLASS CAN DO

Have some well-informed social worker address the class on the relation of drink to poverty in our community.

Appoint one or two members of the class to study the subject of the poor of the church and report their findings at a subsequent meeting.

Have a special study made on the relation of the liquor business to the high cost of living.

If those who are appointed to look up facts concerning the influence of alcohol find that records are not carefully kept by the societies or organizations consulted, let them tactfully urge the importance of having such records dependable, up-to-date, and available.

LESSON XI

THE SOCIAL PHASE OF THE SALOON

THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

Brethren, even if a man be overtaken in any trespass, ye who are spiritual, restore such a one in a spirit of gentleness; looking to thyself, lest thou also be tempted. Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ. For if a man thinketh himself to be something when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. But let each man prove his own work, and then shall he have his glorying in regard of himself alone, and not of his neighbor. For each man shall bear his own burden.

But let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things. Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth unto his own flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth unto the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap eternal life. And let us not be weary in well-doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not. So then, as we have opportunity, let us work that which is good toward all men, and especially toward them that are of the household of the faith.—Galatians 6. 1-10.

THE LESSON

The saloon and sociability

As a means of expressing a feeling of sociability, the use of alcoholic drinks, it is well to state frankly, is quite thoroughly fixed in a large part of our current social customs. Among certain classes liquors have been used for ages at social functions, in clubs, in informal meetings, and in the home. Of recent years the saloon, the liquor-selling restaurant, and the hotel have largely taken the place of home use, with the result that excessive drinking has been increased.

Frequently the family has been broken up, while at the same time a relatively small number of individuals do the drinking. Without regard to whether it is good or bad, or whether a better means of sociability might not readily be procured, alcoholic liquors do serve with a great many people as a popular method of trying to gain the friendship of companions and of expressing a feeling of fellowship.

A service in spite of intoxication

In this sense the saloon appeals to a fundamental social instinct—sociability. It supplies something really necessary in human life, it is true, but in quality a very shoddy article at a very high cost of money and morals. The saloon has seized upon social want and proceeds to supply it in its own way. The public-house problem is largely, by no means wholly, a question of forgotten needs, that is, of sociability needs. This ground the saloon has filled, or usurped, and these needs are there satisfied, not by, but in spite of, alcohol and intoxication.

The test of ultimate worth

Methods for the solution of the saloon problem as a part of the larger liquor problem, social and political, as we have it, must take the sociability feature into consideration. If there is a certain amount of usefulness in the saloon, it should be known. There is no use in going at the work blindly. If, on the other hand, the saloon is a powerful competitor with better means of sociability, and a source of social vice to the community, the good which it may do can be no excuse for the greater evils. Palliative measures will be found to be both insufficient and wrong. The welfare of society as a whole and the effects of the saloon upon it must be the only final test of its social worth.

Patrons of the "social glass"

The strongest plea that can be made for liquor is that it furnishes social pleasure. This it does, first, by means of

the "social glass," to the two or three or more taking it together, and, second, by means of the saloon serving as a social center for certain classes of people who either prefer the kind of society to be found there, or who have, or who can find, no other place open to them. The people who respond in any important degree to the sociability features of the saloon are:

(1) The more well-to-do or wealthy classes who distinctly prefer the sort of sociability that accompanies or follows alcoholic intoxication.

(2) The outcast and degenerate of other classes who seek their associates among the ex-criminals, embryonic criminals, loafers, professional beggars, etc., of the low-down grogeries.

(3) A relatively small, but important class, of business men who use the saloon as a place for business appointments.

(4) There yet remain the wage-earning classes—that large number of people who regard the saloon as a place of social intercourse.

Among this last group the real problem is found. There are multitudes of houses, shacks, and apartments that only with superior taste and ingenuity can be transformed into homes. But both of these qualities are lacking. Moreover the financial resources make it impossible to entertain friends at home. There are no surroundings suggestive of hospitality and sociability. Those occupying this sort of home furnish the largest number in the total per capita consumption of liquors. Their opportunities for social enjoyment, apart from the saloon, are more limited, and so they are compelled to depend upon it more and more. In a word, it is this wage-earner, living on the verge of poverty, and he alone, who may claim the saloon as in any sense a real "social center."

"The poor man's club"

Here he finds relaxation after a long day in the dust and

roar of the factory such as the crowded and slouchy rooms he calls home will not furnish. Here he can escape the crying children and get the companionship of men interested in the same things in which he is interested. There are games, cards, pool, reports from the races and prizefights, sometimes music, and a warm place in which to enjoy them. There is no feeling of constraint; on the contrary, the manager is glad to have him remain so long as he is spending money. All these enjoyments of an evening can be purchased for the exceedingly small price of a few beers, or even for a single glass, with a free lunch thrown in. The saloon is a democratic institution, open freely to everyone, and criticizing no one. It has therefore come to be called "the poor man's club." Efforts to do away with it are resented as an attack upon the poor man by the more well-to-do. There is a strong and unreasonable opposition, often amounting to hatred, among laboring men, especially the more unskilled, against temperance and prohibition workers, for this very reason. It is needless to say that this is fostered by the liquor dealers themselves, and an appeal to class antagonism is made to support the business.

Reasons for popularity

The low cost for which the saloon furnishes its numerous attractions is one of the strong features in making it popular. One reason why laboring men do not form clubs of their own is because they cannot afford the membership dues that would be required to pay for well-furnished quarters and equipment for a limited group of men. Yet no one doubts for a minute that the saloon keeper does all this on a wider basis than that of a club purely as a business venture, often furnishing to lodges, labor unions, and other organizations rooms heated and lighted, near the saloon, absolutely free of cost. It is inconceivable that the money which pays for the drinks, plus the "attractions" provided by the saloon, would not pay for the attractions alone if the drinks were

absent. How can we help concluding that while the saloon now acts as a sort of poor man's club, it is the club which, taking advantage of his poverty and of his desire for intoxicants, makes him pay more for his social life than any other class of people with moderate or low earnings. As a prominent Boston liquor dealer has said:

"If the saloon is the poor man's club, then I contend that the dues are too high; it costs him too much to keep the club steward in a prosperous condition, and therefore should be disbanded for the benefit of the club members, and their families, and the community at large."

Counter attractions

"The negative and destructive method employed in social reform movements should be accompanied or followed by positive and constructive ones." The application of this sociological principle to the saloon question calls for "some broad, rational, and practical method of counterbalancing the various motives that lead men to patronize the saloon." The idea of a "substitute," however, in the opinion of Professor J. M. Barker, of Boston University, should not be limited to a rival business in competition with the saloon, a social institution run next door or across the street to draw men away from it, but to satisfy the motives, so far as they are worthy ones, or indicate any real need, in other or more natural ways.

Suggested substitutes

There are many organizations and clubs, both philanthropic and self-supporting, which provide healthful amusement and recreation. These, intentionally or unintentionally, serve as counter attractions for the saloon to some extent. But the great need of our large cities is for more, many more, and better ones—those in which there will be more inducements as well as more of a feeling of freedom on the part of those

for whom they are established. The most successful of these institutions at present are moving-picture shows, coffee-houses, lunchrooms, reading-rooms, bowling alleys and other athletic games not in connection with saloons, recreation centers, social settlements, the better grade of theaters and parks, especially the small parks in dense residence neighborhoods. These all supply opportunity for sociability of a pure kind away from the temptations of the saloon. But their number is all too meager and the hours of closing often too early. The Young Men's Christian Associations to some extent serve in this capacity, but their field is largely limited to clerical and railroad men and strange young men of the better class coming from the country and small towns. They do not to any marked extent counteract the attractions of the saloon to those who are in greatest need of help.

Complete absence of liquors

The essential principle of this movement must be the supplying of healthful recreation and relaxation free from the sale of intoxicating liquors. There can be no temporary surrender of this principle in favor of the lighter alcoholics, or increased temptation to the young is sure to follow. If the lightest beer should be served in connection with the best of amusements, it might be a good means of weaning off the old toper, but it would be the fatal attracting influence that would start thousands of young men and boys to acquiring the alcohol habit under respectable surroundings. Anything that does this is sure to increase later the number of regular saloon patrons who go there for liquors alone. The absence of liquors must be complete, or the attraction will be toward, instead of away from, the saloon.

The demands of the self-respecting man

The man who takes his recreation and social pleasure at the saloon feels that he is paying for what he gets. And he certainly is paying full price! The saloon is not run for

charity, but for business. The independent wage-earner, even if he is quite poor, knows this and appreciates it. If he is at all self-respecting, he resents the doing of anything for him by outsiders with the air of charity about it. The rightly organized counter attraction will take note of this fact by requiring that the accommodations which it gives shall be good, and that payment, at least in part, shall be insisted upon. But the man himself must remember that a self-respecting man cannot secure the social enjoyments he so much needs while so large a share of his meager earnings goes for beer.

Fixing responsibility

The task of providing counter attractions rightly belongs to the school, the church, the popular lecture, the night and trade schools, the trade unions, the private clubs and organizations and the thousand and one forms of social enjoyment open to healthful society. This moral responsibility cannot be shifted. It is the saloon that, for financial ends, has usurped this ground and that tends to run sociability into vice.

No substitute possible

With substitution measures alone, the power of the saloon to corrupt society will remain practically unbroken. Its power to offer attractions is unlimited. "The saloons that attract most men are those that harbor gambling and shelter prostitutes. The saloons with concert halls, where so many men and women are lured to drink and dance, have their walls decorated with suggestive and indecent pictures, and one hears songs of the most revolting character. The whole atmosphere reveals a total lack of modesty and common decency." No philanthropic or semi-philanthropic, or even legitimate business enterprise, can counteract the fascination of the average saloon, with such "attractions," combined with the appetite for liquors, as it offers to vast numbers of people

in all grades of society. The saloon is not the "poor man's club." It is primarily the drink-loving man's club, whether poor or rich. So long as alcohol is one of the forces of the saloon there is and can be no substitute for it. Furthermore, social welfare demands that there shall be no "substitute." The change must be absolute.

Drink the chief attraction

The following bit of testimony is exceedingly valuable as showing the attitude of that class of men most dependent of all upon the saloon for their social enjoyment if they are to have any at all. Mr. C. H. Stocking, of Minneapolis, superintendent of the Union City Mission, on December 4, 1905, conducted a meeting of one hundred and fifty men, most of whom lived in lodging houses, and all of whom were regular drinkers. The object was a free-for-all discussion of the saloon and substitutes for it. Specific questions, after abundant discussion, were voted upon as follows:

"Do men first go to the saloon to enjoy a social hour, or do they go there to take a drink?" The vote was, drink, fifty; social hour, fifteen.

"If all the saloons in the city ceased to sell liquor, but kept every attraction they now have, could they retain one tenth of their customers?" Only eight voted affirmatively.

"How many of the men here to-night go to the saloon for the sake of the liquor sold there?" One hundred and five hands were raised.

"Can you suggest any substitute for the saloon?" The vote stood, "Yes, thirty; No, fifty."

On further discussion, a clean-kept lodging house with opportunity for amusements at a reasonable rate seemed to be most desired. A few wanted places where pure liquors could be sold. But all agreed upon one thing—that nothing furnishing the accommodations and attractions and comforts of the saloon with intoxicating liquors left out would be of

any special interest to them. The other things were good, but they would not take the place of the drink.

Why the drink habit is begun

The medical and surgical report of the Bellevue and allied hospitals of New York, published in 1904, gives the following answers given by two hundred and forty-six patients to the question, "Why did you begin to drink?"

Sociability—52.5 per cent.
 Trouble—13 per cent.
 Medical use—9.3 per cent.
 Occupation—7 per cent.
 Taught by elders—7 per cent.
 Out of work—5 per cent.
 Unknown—5 per cent.
 To be thought sporty—1.2 per cent.

The saloon antagonistic to man's social life

Man is incurably a social being. He is restless if alone. To seek out and find those of his own kind is natural to him. And when he is with his fellows, he uses various means of expressing his sociability. Because the saloon has been the meeting place of large numbers of men—especially of those who are poor and who have no other congenial place to which to go—their instinct for sociability has been the point of approach for the liquor interests. The saloon has capitalized man's love of friends and yearning for social intercourse. The drinking of alcoholic beverages has produced feelings that seemed to harmonize with sociability. The ignorant or careless youth has thus had the drink habit fastened upon him. Then has followed the deplorable result of his being robbed of the highest capacity for friendship and social intercourse. Hence the fight against the saloon should carefully guard against any plan that deprives men of their opportunities to express their feelings of sociability. The effort to take away the easy opportunity to get drink should never be interpreted as an effort to repress man's true social instinct.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Should a man cultivate sociability? Why?

What responsibility has society in meeting this social need by the maintenance of public institutions?

Are ordinary people capable of furnishing adequate amusement for themselves?

Do they know how to play, or must they have others play for them?

In what way is it possible to solve the saloon problem and take no account of the opportunity it presents for sociability?

Who patronize the saloon?

Which of these classes is most dependent upon it?

Why does the saloon appeal the most strongly to the poor laborer?

Why are prohibition advocates hated by patrons of the saloon?

What is the difference between a "substitute" and a "rival"?

Why is liquor-selling in the "substitute" unjustifiable?

What is the chief attraction in the saloon?

Does this prove that it is an unsocial institution?

CLASS DISCUSSION

Bring out clearly that man is a social being.

Man's social needs make some kind of social institution necessary.

The saloon is meeting these needs in part, in spite of the fact that its chief aim is unsocial; that is, liquor-selling.

WHAT OUR CLASS CAN DO

Be on the lookout for strangers.

Study the social needs of the men of our community.

Try definitely to meet these needs on week nights as well as on Sundays.

LESSON XII

SOME PAST FAILURES AND THE LESSONS THEY TEACH

THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

Woe to the crown of pride of the drunkards of Ephraim, and to the fading flower of his glorious beauty, which is on the head of the fat valley of them that are overcome with wine! Behold, the Lord hath a mighty and strong one; as a tempest of hail, a destroying storm, as a tempest of mighty waters overflowing, will he cast down to the earth with the hand. The crown of pride of the drunkards of Ephraim shall be trodden under foot: and the fading flower of his glorious beauty, which is on the head of the fat valley, shall be as the first-ripe fig before the summer; which when he that looketh upon it seeth, while it is yet in his hand he eateth it up. In that day will Jehovah of hosts become a crown of glory, and a diadem of beauty, unto the residue of his people; and a spirit of justice to him that sitteth in judgment, and strength to them that turn back the battle at the gate.

And even these reel with wine, and stagger with strong drink; the priest and the prophet reel with strong drink, they are swallowed up of wine, they stagger with strong drink; they err in vision, they stumble in judgment. For all tables are full of vomit and filthiness, *so that there is no place clean.*

Whom will he teach knowledge? and whom will he make to understand the message? them that are weaned from the milk, and drawn from the breasts? For it is precept upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, there a little.

Nay, but by *men of* strange lips and with another tongue will he speak to this people; to whom he said, This is the rest, give ye rest to him that is weary; and this is the refreshing: yet they would not hear.

Therefore shall the word of Jehovah be unto them precept upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, there a little; that they may go, and fall backward, and be broken, and snared, and taken.

Wherefore hear the word of Jehovah, ye scoffers, that rule this people that is in Jerusalem: Because ye have said, We have made a covenant with death, and with Sheol are we at agreement; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us; for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves: therefore thus saith the Lord Jehovah, Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone of sure foundation: he that believeth shall not be in haste.—Isaiah 28. 1-16.

THE LESSON

Lincoln's hesitation

When it was first proposed to impose a federal tax upon the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, Abraham Lincoln looked upon the proposition with profound misgivings. He was afraid that by the payment of large sums of money for internal revenue, the men engaged in that business would acquire a political and social standing not then accorded them. Before the liquor business was thus legalized, the men engaged in it were naturally looked down upon. Even though the real nature of alcohol was not then understood, some of its manifest ultimate results were apparent. In many communities those who sold drink to their fellow citizens could not hope to mingle in the best society. Their political influence was small. Lincoln feared that the making of such men legally respectable by the federal government would tend to give them the political and social respectability of which they were not worthy. The man who pays large amounts of money which the federal government receives and uses feels a new sense of dignity and importance. He is supposed to relieve all citizens of a part of their burden of taxation. He makes political and social demands that,

under other conditions, would be impossible and absurd. But the financial exigencies of the national government were such that extraordinary measures had to be taken to raise revenue. It was this pressure that led the far-sighted President to hesitate before consenting to such measures.

The development of the license idea

Since that time the original purpose of license has been modified. Immediately after the privilege of manufacturing and selling liquor on a large scale had been legalized, the liquor interests became politically active and commercially aggressive. Then it was that communities, in the interest of self-defense from the results of alcohol, perverted the original purpose of license which was primarily that of raising greatly needed revenue and used it as a regulative and restrictive measure. In the light of subsequent events, the fundamental absurdity of it all is clearly seen. The very method under which the liquor business had grown rapidly was used to suppress or regulate it. The stimulus which had caused it to become commercially aggressive was increased under a policy of higher license fees. The amounts of money paid for the privilege of conducting the business had given that business a standing before the law that previously it had not enjoyed. Those amounts were increased with the hope that the influence of the business would be less pernicious. It has been under the license system that the liquor business has come to be a political peril, a social corrupter, a commercial vampire, an organizer and stimulator of the most dangerous and unpatriotic elements in our national life.

Domination of commercialism

The evil results of the stimulation of the motive of commercialism under the license system can never be measured. When a saloon keeper has to pay one thousand dollars for the privilege of selling liquor during twelve months, that added financial pressure tends to make him lose even the

relatively small humane and benevolent impulses which otherwise he might have expressed. The cold-blooded way in which liquor is sold to men who have already lost, for the time, the use of their natural or acquired moral judgments, and whose prudential judgments are evidently no longer with them, is one of the most disgraceful aspects of so-called civilization. When the commercial instinct, under the pressure of the high license system, has come completely to dominate the life of the brewer or saloon keeper, the sufferings of innocent children, the physical corruption of those yet unborn, the depriving of children of much needed educational advantages, the robbing of the family of its needed food and shelter cause no hesitation, no sigh of regret. A naturally strong man's hand may shake as he reaches out for the glass that will unfit him for his work, decrease his power of endurance, make him liable to accident, but the dominating love of money blinds the liquor dealer to it all

The liquor business and foreign missions

Thus the humanitarian impulses become too weak to give moral tone to the liquor dealer's conduct. He takes no interest in the great benevolent enterprises. While the churches are sending millions of money and hundreds of precious lives to lift the burdens of superstition, ignorance, and suffering from the shoulders of non-Christian nations, he capitalizes their ignorance, their interest in everything coming from a nominally Christian nation, and creates among the defenseless heathen peoples new markets for his poison. In some sections of the Far East the total influence of the impact of American civilization thus far has been degrading rather than uplifting. Bishop Homer C. Stuntz, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, after years of experience on mission fields, declares that one of the greatest victories that could come to the missionary enterprise would be the elimination of the shrewd, aggressive, heartless spirit of commercialism from the liquor business of America. Some leaders have

gone even farther than this in their recommendation that the Christian missionary forces might well temporarily turn part of their money and influence into the enterprise of ridding our so-called Christian civilization of the liquor business.

What greed has wrought

Thus under the license system the liquor dealer or manufacturer has come to look upon his business in terms of money only. Greed has become the tyrant of his life. He cares not how much suffering and loss result from his business as long as the money in large enough quantities comes into his till. Having paid his license fee, consciously or unconsciously he throws the moral responsibility for the results of his business upon the government. He feels free to prosecute his business with all of the ingenuity and perseverance he possesses. He advertises extensively and shrewdly. He strives to secure strategic locations for his saloon. Any movement to close his place of business on certain days or hours is stubbornly resisted. He tries to make his contact with men and women as broad and as suggestive as possible. The experiences of others in the same business are at his disposal and he makes use of them. Thus the selling of alcoholic beverages has developed into an art, and the poor, defenseless consumer is unable to withstand the temptations with which he is surrounded. The deliberate and skillful efforts to win new recruits reveal the moral degeneracy of those who, under the license system, have become absolutely dominated by money-making impulses.

License fees do not cover the cost of liquor drinking

But the license system has not only caused the abnormal commercialization of the liquor business, it also has failed in that the original purpose which caused it to be introduced is no longer achieved. It is no longer a source of income to the State. The liquor business, under this system, has

developed in such ways that for every dollar received in license fees two dollars must be paid out in caring for those who, because of alcohol and its effects, are thrown back upon the State for care and support. An investigation was made in 1908 for the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of Feeble-minded in Birmingham, England. It was found that in the two hundred and fifty cases investigated 41.6 per cent had one or both parents who were alcoholic. The public care of the feeble-minded children whose defects were due to the use of alcohol by their parents must be reckoned upon before one can say whether or not the license system is a financial success. Another careful investigation showed that eighty-two and one half per cent of the children of alcoholic parents were defective—that is, were idiotic, deformed, epileptic, or otherwise degenerate. If alcoholism leads to poverty, and if such parents are unable to care for such offspring, they become public charges. The money to pay for their care cannot be taken out of the license fees, for they are inadequate. Either philanthropy or the State must pay the bill.

Moral losses of the State

But there are some things which the State or community loses because of alcohol which money cannot replace and for which it is not an adequate compensation. The financial cost of the increased crime, pauperism, sickness, and helplessness is not to be compared with those other losses which cause moral, economic, educational, and religious resources to become depleted. When a business comes to be so aggressive and skillful as to become a national menace because of its undermining the very foundations upon which the permanency and stability of that nation rests, the situation becomes infinitely more serious than any financial loss can be. No amount of money can repay the harm done when future American citizens, who have recently arrived from foreign homes, live for the first and most impressionable

years in an atmosphere of political corruption such as that which is found in the ordinary saloon. Under a democratic form of government, the hope of the State is the intelligence, physical welfare, and moral character of the ordinary citizen. Any system that permits an institution to exist and to corrupt and destroy the character of the voter in whose hands is the destiny of the nation is self-destructive. It cannot but end in ultimate failure.

Centralization of political corruption

Another weakness of the license system is seen in the fact that it has made possible the concentration of political influences in the hands of a few men of unpatriotic motives. The political boss whose motives are predominantly immoral is a political danger. When the government offers for sale the privileges of selling alcoholic beverages the money consideration is such as to make it possible for the brewers and distillers to gain control of a number of saloons. It often happens that the man who wishes to become a saloon keeper has not enough money to pay for the license, the costly fixtures, and the rent. So the brewer makes him his agent. The man with large capital provides for the initial outlay and thereby comes into control. Since the saloon is the rallying point for corrupt political influences, it is easily seen how this control by the brewer leads to the centralization of dangerous political factors into the hands of those who have lost their interest in the public welfare.

False sense of security

Again, the license system has stood in the way of a final solution of the liquor problem, for it has caused many intelligent voters to have a false sense of security. Men have voted for high license, thinking thereby to restrict or to control properly the sale of liquor and have consequently been led to look with indifference upon really corrective measures. They have believed a falsehood and have thus

become prejudiced and unable to give a just judgment concerning the situation. To this one fact more than to any other, in some States, is due the tardiness and weakness of reliably educative campaigns. Any great reform must be preceded by years of popular education. The facts must be put in attractive form and scattered broadcast. Methods of education suited to the local conditions must be discovered and applied. Men must be given opportunities to get hold of the facts and to study them. But before an educative campaign adequate to prepare for the final and actual solution of the liquor problem is possible, the prejudices and misjudgments that have grown up around the license system must be overcome.

The failure properly to recognize man's social nature

Another lesson which past experience has taught is that the community must feel the responsibility for providing wholesome public places to meet natural social needs. In many cities much of the infamous success of the saloon has been due to the fact that it has offered a place where men and women could easily meet others of their own kind. But why should such places of public gathering be poisoned with the atmosphere of alcohol? Why should man's normal instinct of sociability be the impulse that leads him to the very place where that instinct is perverted and immeasurably degraded? It is not necessary that centers which are furnished with all necessary social attractions, supply alcoholic drinks. Sociability is not dependent upon drinking. Experiments have been made showing "clearly that what most people really want is social intercourse in a suitable place, without vexatious limitations," and "free from fussy interference." In the city of Letchworth, England, where such centers were successfully maintained, there were no "drink trains" taking the people to other nearby cities where liquors could be bought, trade was not driven away, drinking in the homes was not increased, drinking places "on the fringe" of

the territory thus ministered to did not multiply. On the contrary, six in that locality had to go out of business.

The need of temperance education

Still another lesson which the history of the movement thus far has taught is that a nation-wide, intelligent, practical, and persistent campaign of popular education is necessary. For years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has taught the boys and girls the dangers of intemperance. Their motto has been, "If we save the children to-day we shall have saved the nations to-morrow." But many of the economic, political, social, and criminal aspects of the liquor business are beyond the comprehension of children. The years of education have laid the basis for a new campaign, giving to the voters of the nation the facts that should guide them in performing their immediate duties. Back of the successful Foreign Missionary enterprise is a systematic campaign of education. The people of the churches, for the most part, are informed concerning the needs and plans of the Missionary Boards. The voters of the nation and those who are responsible for public opinion will not rise to meet successfully the modern crisis unless a more aggressive and far-reaching system of temperance education is carried on.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

What was Lincoln's attitude toward the proposition to raise revenue by a tax upon liquor?

How has the original license idea been altered?

What are some of the evil results of the spirit of commercialism that has characterized the license system?

What is the significance of liquor exportation to non-Christian countries?

When the motive of greed dominates a liquor seller, how does he conduct his business?

To what extent do the license fees cover the entire cost of drink?

What moral losses have resulted from the system of granting licenses?

How has this system made possible the centralization of political corruption?

How has it stood in the way of the final solution of the liquor problem?

How has the saloon appealed to man's social instincts?

Is it wise to abolish the saloon and not recognize these social needs of the community?

Why is a new campaign of temperance education needed?

CLASS DISCUSSION

The purpose of the position of this lesson in the entire course is to prepare the members of the class for the one that follows. While it is well to emphasize the three mistakes of (1) trying to regulate the liquor business by means of license, (2) disregarding the natural social needs of the community, and (3) the failure to conduct a suitable campaign of education, special stress should be placed upon the first. It is the inherent weakness of the license system as such that should be made clear. The various points that indicate what constitutes the weakness of that system should be brought out with sufficient rapidity to insure their all being presented.

WHAT OUR CLASS CAN DO

Collect information showing how the license system has failed in our community (if saloon licenses are granted), and have this information in suitable form and ready to be used in the connection with the next vote on the license question.

Have some one investigate what the Protestant Episcopal Church is doing in the way of providing substitutes for the saloons. Report to the class.

Plan a local campaign of education on the modern and scientific aspects of the liquor problem.

LESSON XIII

AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth are passed away; and the sea is no more. And I saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God, made ready as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great voice out of the throne saying, Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and he shall dwell with them, and they shall be his peoples, and God himself shall be with them, *and be* their God: and he shall wipe away every tear from their eyes; and death shall be no more; neither shall there be mourning, nor crying, nor pain, any more: the first things are passed away. And he that sitteth on the throne said, Behold, I make all things new. And he saith, Write: for these words are faithful and true. And he said unto me, They are come to pass. I am the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end. I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely. He that overcometh shall inherit these things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son. But for the fearful, and unbelieving, and abominable, and murderers, and fornicators, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars, their part *shall be* in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone; which is the second death.—Revelation 21. 1-8.

THE LESSON

Cooperation on a grand scale

Step by step, against tremendous difficulties and the most terrific opposition, the forces that have aimed to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes have made their way. The Prohibition Party, The

Woman's Christian Temperance Union, The Anti-Saloon League, The Good Templars, The Anti-License Leagues, and many other organizations, each in its own way and with admirable courage and self-sacrifice, have, at last, come to see eye to eye. One grand common purpose now is placed before them, and all, with renewed hope and enthusiasm, are making splendid contributions to the final victory.

Progress by State legislation

It was very natural that the first line of attack should be the saloons in the rural districts. In almost every State this program was followed out, until to-day it is difficult to find a retail liquor establishment outside of incorporated villages or cities.

The next step, naturally, was against the liquor traffic in the incorporated villages of the several States, and as a result of the work which has been done along this line, through the medium of local option laws, municipal ordinances and court decrees, there are approximately sixteen thousand incorporated villages in the United States under no-license.

The next step was the effort to clean up the counties, and as a result of the county local option laws which have been put into force during the past few years, of the twenty-eight hundred and fifty-six counties in the United States, over seventeen hundred have abolished the saloons.

The next step in the States containing large cities was the fight against the liquor traffic in these centers of population, while the next step in the rural States was naturally for State-wide Prohibition.

As a result of these efforts, there are to-day more than five hundred cities having a population of five thousand or more, where saloons have been abolished, and almost two hundred cities having a population of ten thousand or more now under no-license. There are, moreover, fourteen States with an aggregate population of almost twenty millions where the people have adopted Prohibition.

Progress under federal legislation

The fight to secure federal legislation, as well as the enforcement of anti-liquor laws already on the federal statute books, has been in many respects much more difficult than the struggle in the several States. Little by little, however, the federal government has come to recognize and respond to the demands of the people. The Prohibition of the sale of liquors to Indians and in the Indian countries has been enforced in the past few years as never before. The canteen has been excluded from the navy and the army. The sale of liquors in State and national soldiers' homes has become a thing of the past. Liquor-selling in the national Capitol at Washington has been prohibited. The stringent anti-liquor laws in Alaska during the past few years have been enforced. The C. O. D. shipments of intoxicating liquor by express companies and other interstate carriers have been stopped, and numerous other measures against the evils resulting from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors have been put into effect.

In spite of all this progress, however, the federal government until now has given its protection to speakeasy keepers, blind pig operators, and anti-liquor law violators generally in the several States, through the channels of interstate commerce. The temperance forces for twelve years have been trying to secure an enactment by Congress that would permit the States through their police powers to enforce their own anti-liquor laws without the interference of the federal government through the medium of interstate commerce. After long years of persistent and determined effort, the Kenyon-Webb bill prohibiting from interstate commerce the shipment of intoxicating liquors intended to be used in violation of law, has been enacted, and has become law.

The next step

The logical next step in the progress of this temperance movement is the submission by Congress to the several States

of an amendment to the federal constitution, which, when ratified by three fourths of the States, will prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the nation. The constitution provides that any amendment to that instrument submitted by Congress shall become effective when three fourths of the States, either by their Legislatures or by a special vote of the people, shall ratify the action of Congress. To secure federal Prohibition by this route, therefore, would require ratification by thirty-six States. The fourteen States which have already adopted Prohibition would promptly join in the ratification of such a constitutional amendment. The action by twenty-two other States would be necessary before the amendment could go into effect. These States would need to be lined up one at a time—the temperance forces of the nation concentrating on one State after another until the necessary number is secured.

The people are ready

Those who have followed the progress of the temperance movement during the past decade realize that the people are ready to concentrate on such a fight for national Prohibition. Already more than forty-six million people are living in Prohibition territory, and more than seventy per cent of the entire area of the United States is under no-license. Nor do these figures represent the real strength of the anti-liquor forces in the nation. For instance, in the fourteen Prohibition States the majority in favor of Prohibition is overwhelming, while in a score of other States the liquor traffic is holding on by reason of a bare majority; in many cases accounted for by the failure of a large number of temperance voters to go to the polls.

In addition to the fourteen States now under Prohibition, there are seventeen other States in which from fifty to ninety per cent of the population is living under no-license. There are thirteen other States in which between twenty-five and fifty per cent of the population is living under no-license, and

the remaining States have large sections of territory and a large proportion of the population which by one means or another have excluded the traffic. In fact, it is conservatively estimated that sixty per cent of the voters of the United States are in favor of the abolition of the liquor traffic.

What is required

The fight to secure an amendment to the constitution, however, will not be an easy one. It means that the temperance forces will face the same sort of conflict in every congressional district as they have been compelled to face in every State legislative district in the effort to secure State legislation. Each man who voted for the Kenyon-Webb bill in Congress has already been spotted; the liquor interests of the country will not spare efforts or money to secure his defeat. This issue will present itself in practically every election in every congressional district of the United States from this time forward, and it will be necessary for the temperance and moral forces to be so organized in every congressional district as to insure a majority in Congress in favor of submitting this whole proposition to the people in the several States.

Liquor no longer a necessity

Scientific investigations and experiments along various lines have finally established the fact that intoxicating liquors are no longer necessary for any purpose. For long years, the mistaken idea that intoxicating liquors were essential for medicinal, pharmaceutical, sacramental, or scientific purposes fooled the public. The great hospitals of the world, however, during the past twenty years, have greatly reduced the use of intoxicants. Many of the greatest medical scientists of this and other countries have discontinued altogether the use of intoxicating liquors. Denatured alcohol is largely taking the place of spirits in the arts. Hundreds of drug stores have ceased to sell the stuff, the great chain of Liggett

drug stores throughout the United States just a few weeks ago having published a large advertisement in the leading papers of twenty-eight cities of the United States announcing that from that time forward intoxicating liquors would not be sold in any Liggett drug store.

The operations of a law passed in Kansas about four years ago prohibiting the sale of liquors for any purpose except for sacramental use, which was ridiculed at the time by many fair-minded men, has fully demonstrated that the sale of intoxicating liquors for even medicinal or mechanical purposes is not necessary. In short, it has been demonstrated beyond the question of a doubt that intoxicating liquors do not in any sense come under the head of necessities, and thus the last faint argument for their continued manufacture and sale has failed.

Revenue not now essential

Furthermore, the income tax amendment to the United States constitution, which has just been ratified by two thirds of the States, will, at a conservative estimate, increase the revenues of the United States government from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 a year.

If there ever was an excuse for drawing from the liquor traffic of this country the money necessary to run the United States Government, that excuse will no longer hold, for the income tax alone will provide almost as much money as the government receives each year in revenue from the liquor traffic.

From the time the federal revenue tax was put on the liquor traffic, fifty years ago, one of the favorite pro-liquor arguments has been to the effect that the government cannot run without the revenue derived from this traffic. If the United States was ever in this condition where it was absolutely dependent upon such revenue, certainly that time has long since passed. The federal reports for the last fiscal year show the ordinary government receipts to have been

\$691,140,455, while the ordinary government disbursements were only \$654,804,625, showing the income of the United States government to have been almost \$40,000,000 in excess of the government expenses for the year.

Defenders of the Constitution

The friends of temperance reform pressing for needed anti-liquor legislation both in State and national legislative bodies, have constantly been met with the cry that all such legislation "is unconstitutional." It is perhaps safe to say that not a single anti-liquor law from a search and seizure or other enforcement measure to a Prohibition statute, has ever been presented to a legislative body in this country that it has not been declared unconstitutional by the members of the legal profession who for one reason or another have seen fit to ally themselves with the liquor crowd. Yet, of all these hundreds of laws that have been enacted, to find one that has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States is like looking for a needle in a haystack. United States Senator Sutherland and others, who led the fight against the Kenyon-Webb bill in the United States Senate, were loud in their condemnation of present liquor abuses. They were perfectly willing, according to their declarations, to do anything which would be constitutional to relieve the present situation. Senator Sutherland declared that if by his single pronouncement all intoxicating liquors could be put in the bottom of the ocean, it would promptly be done; the only thing in the way was the Constitution of the United States.

Take them at their word

Let us take these gentlemen at their word. Let us have a show-down on this proposition. According to declarations of these leading advocates of the liquor interests, they are perfectly willing to join hands to amend the constitution. Let us give them the opportunity.

Of course, they will find some other weapon with which to fight. They will at once discover some other great calamity that would come upon the people if the Prohibition amendment to the Constitution were to be submitted to the States. This is to be expected. The time has come, however, when the Christian, moral, law-abiding, liberty-loving citizenship should stand up against all odds, in spite of vilification, falsification, persecution, and abuse, until there shall be indelibly written in enforceable form upon the statute books of the federal government, the complete Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

Make your case ready for court

There are many ways of finding out if the plans being adopted are proving or likely to prove successful. One way of testing their strength and probable outcome is to note their effect upon the leaders of the opposition. A careful study of the following, a part of a leading editorial in the *National Liquor Dealers' Journal*, September 10, 1913, should inspire every enemy of the liquor business with a spirit of confidence concerning the wisdom of the proposition to amend the Federal Constitution as indicated above.

"Ultimately all questions must be settled by moral standards; only in this way can mankind be saved from self-effacement. The liquor traffic cannot save itself by declaring that government is incapable of coping with the problem it presents; when the people decide that it must go, it will be banished. We are not discussing the benefit or justice of Prohibition; but its possibility, and its probability in present circumstances. To us there is 'The handwriting on the wall,' and its interpretation spells doom. For this the liquor business is to blame. It seems incapable of learning any lesson of advancement, or any motive but profit. To perpetuate itself, it has formed alliances with the slums that repel all conscientious and patriotic citizens. It deliberately aids the most corrupt political powers, and backs with all of its resources the most unworthy men, the most corrupt and recreant

officials. It does not aid the purification of municipal, State, or national administration. Why? Because it has to ask immunity for its own lawlessness. That this condition is inherently and inevitably necessary we do not believe, but it has come to be a fact, and the public which is to pass on the matter in its final analysis believe anything bad that anybody can tell it of the liquor business. Why? Let the leaders of the trade answer. Other lines of business may be as bad, or even worse, but it is not so plainly in evidence. The case of the liquor traffic is called for adjudication by the American people and must be ready for trial. Other cases may be called later, but the one before the court cannot be postponed. But, as in the past, the men most concerned are playing for postponement, not for acquittal. Is it because they fear the weakness of their defense that they fear to go on trial? Looking the facts in the face is best. There are billions of property involved, and an industry of great employing and taxpaying ability; but when the people decide that the truth is being told about the alcoholic liquor trade, the money value will not count, for conscience aroused puts the value of a man above all other things."

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

What has been the contribution of the Prohibition Party toward the ultimate victory of national Prohibition?

What has the Woman's Christian Temperance Union accomplished toward that end?

In what ways has the work of the Anti-Saloon League been effective?

Is a program to amend the Federal Constitution one upon which all of the temperance forces can unite and for which they can work in harmonious cooperation?

Will our State ratify such a proposed amendment?

What can be done in this community to make such ratification more probable?

How could our Federal Government be supported if all of the internal revenue coming from the tax on alcoholic liquors were abolished?

What influences can be brought to bear upon our senators and congressmen to help them to vote as they should?

What will be the probable attitudes of the States of the Union toward the ratification of the proposed amendment?

How can the churches do more than they are now doing to create public sentiment in favor of the present nation-wide campaign?

Just what is the present value of such public opinion?

What per cent of the area and population of the United States can now be counted upon to ratify the proposed amendment?

Can they be united and organized so as to achieve success?

What reasons have we to believe that a saloonless nation is not an impossibility?

CLASS DISCUSSION

It would be unwise to let any ardent admirer of any one of the parties or organizations referred to in the opening paragraph of the lesson monopolize too much time. The discussion should result in the intensification, not of the partisan spirit, but rather the spirit of good will and co-operative endeavor. It should emphasize the common purpose. Guard against everything that interferes with such a result.

Some time should be given to the discussion of the history of the temperance movement; but only such aspects of that history as are pertinent in the light of the pending crisis should be presented.

WHAT OUR CLASS CAN DO

It was suggested, in connection with the first lesson, that all facts brought out in the various investigations of local or State conditions should be carefully preserved. It is highly important that at the close of the course, such reliable information as has been secured be forwarded to Dr.

Henry H. Meyer, 220 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O. On the basis of the information thus secured, new facts, of national significance, can be used to further the general movement.

Select out of the numerous plans of activity suggested in connection with former lessons those that can be carried on permanently by the class. Plan to do something throughout the year.

SOME OF THE BEST BOOKS ON THE LIQUOR PROBLEM

(Prepared by Mr. Deets Pickett)

- The Legalized Outlaw, by Judge Samuel R. Artman (1908), \$1.
Alcohol and the Human Body, by Sir Victor Horsley and
Dr. Mary D. Sturge (1908), 376 pages. \$1.50.
Alcohol: How it Affects the Individual, the Community, and
the Race, by Dr. Henry Smith Williams (1909). 50 cents.
Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem, by Harry S. Warner
(1909), 274 pages. \$1.
A Century of Drink Reform, by Dr. August F. Fehlandt
(1904), 410 pages. \$1.
History of the Prohibition Party, by Wm. P. F. Ferguson,
Editor National Prohibitionist (1910). \$1.50.
Profit and Loss in Man, by Professor A. A. Hopkins (1908).
\$1.20.
Wealth and Waste, by Professor A. A. Hopkins (1895). \$1.
American Prohibition Year Book (1910-11-12). Paper, 25
cents; cloth, 50 cents.
The Drink Problem in its Medico-Sociological Aspects, by Dr.
T. N. Kelynack (1907), 8vo, 300 pages. \$2.50.
The Passing of the Saloon, Hammell (1908), 436 pages. \$2.
The People vs. The Liquor Traffic, by John B. Finch. Paper,
25 cents.
The Challenge of the City, by Josiah Strong (1907), 332
pages. 50 cents.
Temperance Progress in the 19th Century, by Woolley and
Johnson. \$2.
The Christian Citizen, by John G. Woolley (1900); vol. 1, 254
pages; vol. 2, 272 pages. 75 cents each; 2 vols., \$1.
The Saloon-Keeper's Ledger, by Dr. Louis Albert Banks
(1895). 75 cents.

- A Sower, by John G. Woolley (1898), 76 pages. 50 cents.
 Civilization by Faith, by John G. Woolley (1899), 136 pages.
 50 cents.
 Substitutes for the Saloon; Committee of Fifty, by Raymond
 G. Calkins (1901), 397 pages. \$1.30.
 Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem; Committee of
 Fifty, by Koren (1890), 327 pages. \$1.50.
 The Psychology of Alcoholism, by Geo. B. Cutten (1907).
 \$1.50.
 Regulation of the Liquor Traffic, by various authors; Annals
 of American Academy of Political and Social Science,
 vol. 32, No. 2, Nov., 1908, 150 pages. Paper, \$1;
 cloth, \$1.50.
 The New Encyclopedia of Social Reform, edited by W. D. P.
 Bliss (1908), 1321 pages. \$7.50.
 The Economics of Prohibition, by Dr. James C. Fernald. \$1.50.
 The World Book of Temperance, by Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur F.
 Crafts (1909), 288 pages. 75 cents.
 Cyclopedia of Temperance and Prohibition; for facts and
 history of all organizations. Available at many public
 libraries.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF SPECIAL VALUE:

- Some Scientific Conclusions Concerning the Liquor Problem
 and its Practical Relation to Life; Senate Document No.
 48, 61st Congress, 1st Session (1909), 179 pages.
 Indiana Circuit Court Decision (Artman) Relating to Liquor
 License; Senate Doc. 284, 59th Congress, 2d Session;
 Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
 Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (published
 annually in January).
 Statistical Abstract of the United States (published annually
 in March).
 "Relation of the Liquor Traffic to Pauperism, Insanity, and
 Crime," Mass. Bureau of Statistics of Labor (1896).
 "Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem," 12th Annual
 Report of the United States Commission of Labor (1898).

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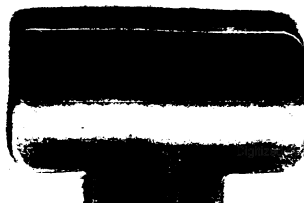
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